A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

THE WASHINGTON BEE

The Bee

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PREPARING FOR WAR

German Soldiery Must Be Ready for Conflict in Moment.

New Head of Emperor's War Office Will Reform All Branches of Service and Endeavor to Correct All Abuses.

Special interest attaches to the kaiser's new minister of war, Gen. Von Einem-Rothmaler, for the reason that, after Emperor William, it is he who will be responsible for Germany's military policy, should one of the several war clouds burst which are now hovering over Europe. Apart from the new minister of war's own striking personality, the significant thing about his appointment is the fresh evidence it conveys of Emperor William's determination to surround himself with young blood.

Gen. Karl Von Einem-Rothmaler is the first man in the history of the German army to reach the war ministry portfolio at 5 years of age. All his predecessors have been veteran solders, and the vast Teutonic army war machine has been run on gray-haired lines. During the last few years the kaiser has shown a decided tendency to rejuvenate every important administrative department of his government by putting in comparatively young men—men of his approximate age—as heads. Thus he called the 45-year-old Baron Von Rheinbaben to be minister of finance in the Prussian cabinet; then Gen. Budde, 48 years old, to be minister of railways and public works, and now 50-year-old Lieut. Gen. Von Einem to be minister of war.

Germany's military organisation for many years has left little to be desired from the standpoint of efficiency. Yet the prediction is made that the "young blood" which the kaiser has called into the executive service of the army will so manifest itself in the form of improvements and betterments all along the line. Traditions are to give way to modern ideas wherever opportunity offers.

Gen. Von Einem received official per-

GEN. VON EINEM-ROTHMALER.
(Recently Called to War Office Portfolio by Emperor William.)

mission to add "Von Rothmaler" to his surname in honor of his father-in-law, Gen. Von Rothmaler, a well-known infantry commander, who died in 1880. The new war minister's career has been distinguished by a series of unparalleled, rapid promotion from one position to another. He made uncommon progress in the cadet academies of both Bernsberg and Berlin—such notable progress, in fact, that, though not qualified by age to be an officer when the war with France broke out in 1870, he was taken and made at once an ensign in the Second Hanoverian Uhlans. In his first campaign his gallantry gained him the iron cross, and since then he has gone steadily up the ladder. He married at 25—much earlier in life than a German officer generally enters the married state.

Gen. Von Einem attracted Emperor William's most earnest attention during last year's stormy reichstag session, when, as the spokesman of the war minister, Gen. Von Gossler, he was called on to defend the government against the constant and vitriolic attacks by the social democrats. These implacable politicians are preparing to renew their attacks in the coming reichstag with even greater bitterness. The government's desire to increase the army and the military budget will be fought tooth and nail by the "reds," while the scandalous brutalities to private soldiers which have come to light during the last three months will give them still more effective ammunition when they begin to storm the government's citadel.

The kaiser saw the handwriting on the wall, and when Gen. Von Gossler tendered his resignation a few weeks ago Von Einem, the sturdy debater, became the inevitable choice for his successor.

The new war minister, while known in the army as a strict disciplinarian, bears the reputation of being a most kindly, humane officer and gentleman, with special regard to the welfare of the enlisted man. Many Germans look to him with hope as the most likely man in the army to bring about that community of spirit between officer and man—that mutual respect which is founded on something else than contempt or fear—which is the one thing lacking to make the kaiser's powerful legions the ideal soldier organization of the world.

A Theory Worth Testing.

It is asserted by the Washington State Fish commission that fish can be frozen solid and thawed back to life, if not exposed to the sun or allowed to get more than 12 to 14 degrees below the freezing point. Salmon from the Pacific coast can therefore be frozen and transported to the Atlantic coast, and resuscitated to full life, under proper conditions. The results of this test will be that live salmon, frozen in blocks of ice, may be shipped to the Atlantic coast market before long.

THE SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

The Second Public Meeting—Good Speakers and Music—The Washington Post Condemned—Great Enthusiasm.

The second public meeting of the District Suffrage League was held in Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, 6th Street between L and M Streets N. W., on last Tuesday evening, Oct. 6.

Rev. S. L. Corruthers, Pastor of the church, and President of the local branch, opened the meeting in an eloquent speech. He explained the objects of the League and advised the people to give it support. Rev. Corruthers is a forcible speaker and a strong race advocater. Prof. L. M. Hershaw was the next speaker. He gave some good advice and declared that the Negro should aspire for higher education. Prof. W. H. H. Hart was introduced and presided over the deliberations for the remainder of the evening. He introduced Lawyer W. Calvin Chase, of the District Bar, who said in part: "It is necessary for the negroes to organize. There is some talk of the repeal of the 15th Amendment. Enforce it or let the republican party go out of business.

It either amounts to something or nothing. The declamation that it was the republican party that freed you, is folly. How long does the party expect us to continue paying interest on that outlawed debt which the Negro helped to create?

The next speaker was Miss M. J. McDonald of Va., who delivered a most eloquent address." Prof. Hart said that he would advise the colored people of the country to repudiate the Washington Post, that it was a dirty sheet. The "Star" and the "Bee" are "the" papers. I read them both. I don't believe, further, said Prof. Hart in supporting anything that is against me. Let every colored citizen subscribe to the Evening Star and the Bee, that speak for our people. His address was loudly applauded. At the conclusion of Mr. Hart's remarks, a Post Reporter, who was present became very excited and called to President Corruthers and said that he did not come to the meeting to be insulted, and I don't know whether I shall use a line of what I have written. Prof. Hart told him that the colored people did not care whether he used a line or not, and that they are continually being insulted and abused by the *Post*. Prof. Frank Wells and Miss Martha Liggons of the Slater School, rendered several piano and mandolin duets. Mrs. M. T. Clink scales played a piano solo.

JUDGE CHARLES S. BUNDY.

First Judge to Decide Larceny by Trick.

THE LITTLE JOKER.

Three-Card Monte—Its History in this District.

From the Old National Republican.

To the Editor of The Republican:

We see it noticed in one of the city papers that the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia have requested Colonel Corkhill to prepare a bill to reach the three-card monte cases, to be submitted to Congress. As the law in reference to this peculiar mode of stealing now stands, as well ascertained and settled by the later rulings of the District Court, there seems to us to be no necessity for this. And as Congress is just now overcrowded with District business and moves slowly, if not reluctiantly, it might be better to let the matter stand where it is. A brief judicial history of this offense and the rulings of our courts may be not out of place.

Ub to the summer of 1880 the three-card monte swindlers had a good time of it, and generally went scot-free. In that year one Chub Jackson was tried in the Police Court on a presentment for larceny, the case involving the usual facts of this game, and showing clearly the guilt of the party. The defense was pressed ingeniously and vigorously that the facts did not amount to larceny. Judge Charles S Bundy was then presiding in the Police Court in the absence of Judge Snell, and upon a deliberate and careful examination of the law Judge Bundy decided that the facts made a case of larceny, and the prisoner was convicted. This decision of Judge Bundy's took the bar by surprise, and the case was appealed to the Circuit Criminal Court of the District, and upon argument there the prisoner was acquitted. A day or two after this decision in the Criminal Court and the discharge of Jackson, the following article appeared in The National Republican, in September, 1880.

THREE-CARD MONTE MEN.

A Lawyer who Thinks There is a law to Punish Swindlers.

The recent ruling of the Criminal Court in dismissing a case of larceny brought against a man named Jackson, who it was clearly shown had swindled his victim by the process known as the three-card monte game, has since then been freely commented upon by the lawyers, many of whom take exceptions to the ruling of the court. It was held in the Criminal Court that there was no law to meet the case. The following communication was written by a well known lawyer: "In my opinion, as the law now stands, the defendant Jackson was clearly guilty of laiceny under the evidence as detailed to the jury, and as reported in The National Republican, and I base this opinion on the following case with others referred to in Whart. Crim. law, p. 579, ed, 1852 In this case, Rex vs. Robeson, one of the defendants pursued the prosecutor by a preconcerted plan to deposit his money with another of the defendants, as a deposit upon a pretended bet, and the stakeholder afterward, upon the pretense that one of his confederates had won the wager, handed the money over to him. It was left to the jury to say whether, at the time the money was taken, there was a plan that it should be kept under the false color of winning the bet, and the jury found there was. The offense was held to be larceny, and the prisoner was convicted. (Rex vs. Robeson, R. and R., 413.) This covers Jackson's case as completely as if it had been made for the especial facts. Now as this swindle is an every day occurence, and as the ruling of the Criminal Court will be considered an authority to govern the Police Court in like cases, there ought to be something done to correct this mischief. Judge Bundy, of the Police Court, in a trial in that court, had found this man Jackson guilty of larceny, and as Judge Bandy was right as to the law of the case, it is to be hoped that if another such case should originate in his court he will not change his ruling, excepting upon a full conference with the judicial authorities of the District and a severe and scrutinous revision of the case."

This article was the subject (W. R. S.) of considerable comment at the time, and seems to have had a considerable effect of settling the law, for since that time the three-card monte swindle has been held to be larceny by one court, no man since that time having been acquitted when indicted for the offense of larceny under the fact disclosing the three-card monte swindle. Without referring to other very clear cases, besides the one noticed in The Republican in the article above printed, the recent case of the United States vs. Rodgers and Hunter clearly settles the question in principle, and if the judges, as they will be bound to do, hold to their decision in this case, there is no need of any statute. The case is fully reported in the Washington Law Reporter of February 22, 1882 To Judge Bundy, then, the District is indebted for the first ruling in direction on this very important question. The enlightened opinion of Chief-Justice Carter, in the above noted case of the Unittd States vs. Rodgers and Hunter, is worthy of especial attention and leaves a regret in our minds that this venerable judge does not allow more of his emphatic utterances to be put in shape to be widely circulated as authority.

W. R. S.

Very Low Rates to Hagerstown Fair—October 12th to the 16th. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from Baltimore, Washington, Frederick, Strasburg Junction, Cumberland and intermediate Ticket stations to Hagerstown on the above dates, good to return until October 17. 1903 inclusive, at Greatly Reduced Rates. Call on Ticket Agents for full particulars.

Had a Wonderful Memory.

It is said that Macaulay's memory was so retentive that, after reading a book once, he could give all the salient points of it, and recite many long passages of it verbatim.

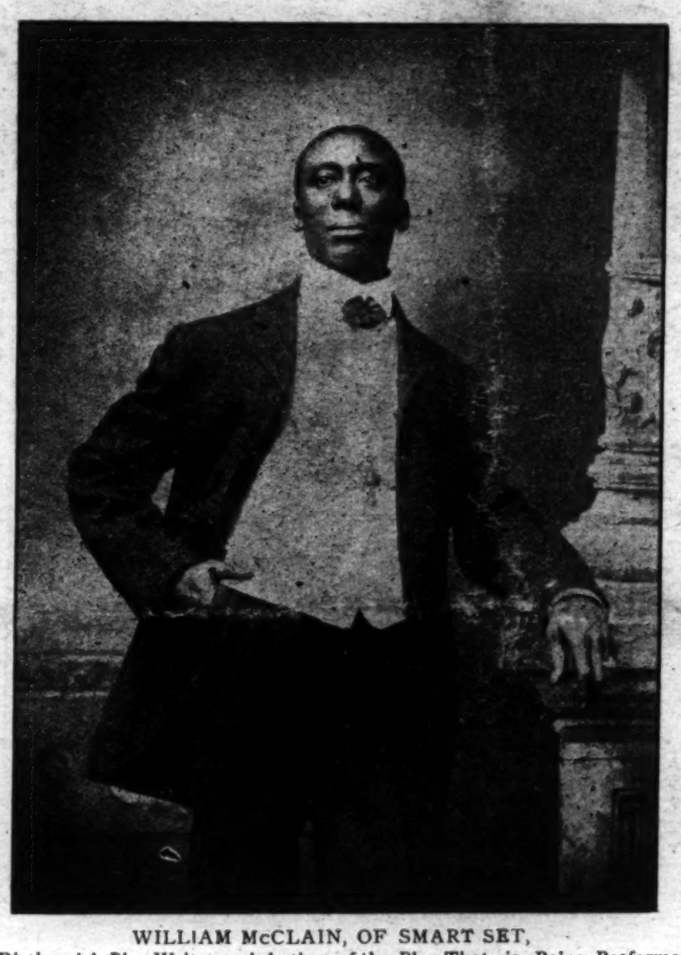
EMANCIPATION ANNIVERSARY

AT ALEXANDRIA, VA., SEPT. 22.

A Big Success. Order of Exercises.

Tuesday, September 22, 1903, was a Gala Day at Alexandria, Va., the occasion being the 40th Anniversary of the immortal Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Elaborate preparations had been made by the Alexandria Industrial Association, assisted by an auxiliary committee composed as follows: Messrs. John Holland, James Washington, Henry Willis, Bristol Cheeks, William Noble and Stephen Contee, under whose auspices the celebration took form. The splendidly marching and magnificent music rendered by the celebrated Hoffman's Brass Band, of Washington, D. C., led by Prof. Elzie Hoffman, made up for any missing features of the 1902 parade. At 3 o'clock the main line of the parade formed at Hotel Jackson, headed by the Grand Chief Marshall, William A. Carter, assisted by Chief of Staff, John Holland, Right Aide, James Washington, Left Aide, Bristol Cheeks and a large array of assistant marshalls, all mounted on fine horses. Next came Hoffman's Brass Band of Washington, D. C. Next in line was one of Mr. James Patterson's (the well known Alexandria liveryman) handsome carriages drawn by four-in-hand. In this carriage rode the orators of the day namely: Lawyer W. Calvin Chase of Washington, D. C., Miss Mary McDonald of Washington, D. C., Lawyer L. M. King of the District of Columbia Bar and Magnus L. Robinson; Chairman of the Day. Then followed the various organizations. Next in line was Alexandria's favorite band, the Eureka, Prof. P. H Buckner, Leader, which headed the "Industrial Line," composed of several floats, etc. On reaching the City Hall, at Royal and Cameron Streets, the line was reviewed by His Honor, the Hon. George L. Simpson, the Mayor of Alexandria, Va., with other city officials. The line halted and gave him salutations. After traversing the principal streets of the city, the line proceeded to the old Fair Grounds, where the guests of the day were escorted to the Grand Stand. The exercises were opened by Mr. Magnus L. Robinson, Chairman of the Day, in a brief address, introducing Lawyer L. M. King, of the District Bar, as the first speaker of the occasion. Lawyer King spoke eloquently and paid a high tribute to the memory of the President Lincoln. Chairman Robinson then introduced Lawyer W Calvin Chase, also of the District Bar and Orator of the Day, as a "successful lawyer and Editor; one whom Alexandrians welcomed, for he was the kinsman of the late John A. Seaton, whom he resembles not only in giant statue but in that feerless leadership that knows no such thing as defeat." Mr. Chase came forward and was greeted with music and applause. He made a fine impression and spoke encouragingly. Miss Mary McDonald of Washington, D. C., was then introduced by Chairman Robinson, as the "matchless woman orator on the rostrum." Miss McDonald advanced to the front and delivered one of the most eloquent speeches ever made by a woman orator in this section of the state.

"I will always look back, said Editor Robinson, with pardonable pride to know that I had the privilege of having as my honored guest and to introduce to the Alexandria people, Frederick Douglass, James M. Townsend, John M. Langston, W. H. H. Hart, M. W. Hewlett, Thomas L. Jones, Wesley F. Graham, W. Calvin Chase, and Miss Mary L. McDonald as orators. What a galaxy of Negro leaders. What a patriotic and eloquent treat has been given to Alexandrians to hear the first men of the nation." "Do you know, said Editor Robinson, the last Emancipation Speeches made by Frederick Douglass and John M. Langston, before they joined the immortal Lincoln above, was made in this city. At one of these meetings President Harrison sent a letter that brought the Alexandria celebration before the whole country and at a subsequent meeting, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Mr. McCullough, who served in the Lincoln Cabinet, addressed me a letter to be read, which is now an important chapter in the History of the Emancipation. We will never forget the "Emancipation Act," and our friends who has visited this section as our guests and pointed out the right path, which leads to success."



WILLIAM McCLAIN, OF SMART SET,
A Distinguish Play Writer and Author of the Play That is Being Peeformed at the Empire.

BILLY McCLAIN.

The Most Successful of Colored Performers—Has Some Straight Jabs for His Brother Showmen.

Looking toward the future is a "Theme" that should interest all colored performers. There should be a saving-up for old age, and for those dependent. Build not only for the present, but realize that it is your duty to work for the future and for those you love. The PAST rises like a dream. Profit by it. Go to the homes of want and misery. Then you will see the result of not looking ahead, by him upon whom falls the support of mother, wife, sister and brother perhaps, or go to the cemeteries and count the graves of colored performers, who died without a penny, of whom I could give a correct account, buried by "Alms Givers."

To see and know all this ought to be sufficient to cause showmen, who are on the wrong road to face about and be up and doing for the future and the right. Looking to the future does not mean solely a saving and an accumulation of money; but your health is included. Poverty in old age is pitable, but how much sadder is broken health? It is an established fact that proper food in the junior years assures good health in old age. Good health cannot result if the body is slugged with the wrong food and drink. So you can be wise with money but wasteful with health. And you cannot save money if you squander it, nor save your healte if you waste it.

Young performers should join Secret Orders. Seek membership in the oldest and best of them. First join all of them if your pocket-book can afford it, which I think it will if you lead the right kind of a life; in fact your credentials must be clean to enlist in the Orders, and with the right credentials you need not have any fear here or in the other world to come. Joining Secret Orders should be encouraged more among colored performers. The Orders are corrective elements in the seething strife of life. They have done much to harmonize many of the discordant things in the show-world that have been setting performers at each others throats. If you belong to a Secret Order and are away from home, and you are taken sick, or in trouble, the entire brotherhood at once sympathizes with you and puts itself in your place for the time being to ascertain what may be done toward relief. The Fraternity is not only bound to you, but includes those to whom you are responsible for, and their well being. To those at home you can be of good heart and allay all worry for family and business. In a word, belonging to Secret Orders weaves social intercourse and sympathy in life, and after death the care of the widow and orphan or other dependents. I appeal to young and old performers to join Secret Orders and pave the way to that end. Be a "Jiner."

Your life is your most valuable asset. Death destroys that beyond recovery. Get your life insured. Don't delay. Carry all the Life Insurance that you possibly can. Insure your life to day, to-morrow may be too late. It has been said, that the most valuable possession of a man in any line of business is ready money. It posses double value when it comes to the widow in the hour of her bereavement. I was talking to a friend the other day and our conversation drifted to Life Insurance, which caused him to remark, "I often wonder what the poverty stricken widow really thinks of the husband, who professed to have loved her and yet failed to make the necessary provisions for her welfare. In my opinion he is not a man. He is half made up. He lacks in all of those elements which go toward the making up of true manhood. I trust, that all showmen, and especially the younger ones in the ranks, will give to mother, wife, family and dependents the protection of Life Insurance as an anchor against the storms of life. Remember that poverty is the only load which becomes heavier the more loved ones there are to share it, and it will not hurt for show people to bear in mind what an old colored man once said: "It sho aint wise to put of dat Surance Man, kase to-morrow you may die."

Summing it all up in one, colored performers should be good citizens, join Secret Orders and carry Life Insurance, in order to properly look to the future, and in order to save up for old age and dependent ones, Colored performers should lay their foundation upon a solid rock, and then, if he is faithful and loyal, neither winds of adversity, waves of doubt, or unjust criticism can affect the structure. Be the Master of yourself. Look steadily to the future, and at every step along

[Continued on 8th Page.]

TWO MINUTE HORSE.

To Produce It Cost Mr. Billings a Round Million.

Chicago Man's Love for Harness Horses Led to Lou Dillon's Record-Breaking Feat—An Amateur Like Bonner.

To reach the ideal speed in a trotting horse C. K. G. Billings, of Chicago, has spent more than $1,000,000. The two-minute trotter became a fact only after years of experiment and a lavish expenditure which is without parallel in the world of harness-horse sport. It required a fortune to bring out the mare that could reduce the mark for a mile to the figure that had been dreamed of for a quarter of a century. It demanded a new Robert Bonner, whose love for horses was above the prospects of gain.

Mr. Billings inherited from his father, A. M. Billings, not only a love for harness horses, but means to gratify it. He did not set about to produce a horse that could cover a mile in exactly two minutes, but he aimed at the acme of speed. In all of his purchases Mr. Billings has sought to get the horse that could show its heels to others in amateur contests.

Possibly Mr. Billings dreamed of the two-minute trotter, but if he did he never told it to his friends. He was content to beat his rivals on the speedway and in contests for amateur cups. He spent his money freely to win amateur races, but the professional game of racing has always been conducted without his direct support.

When he began to buy horses Mr. Billings did not rush into the market and offer himself as an angel to some of the shrewd dealers. He called expert horsemen to his side, asked their views on all matters, and finally commissioned them to act for him. He spent his money, but he employed good judges of horses to advise him.

Although he has bought scores of horses, Mr. Billings has probably owned a less number of failures than any other man who ever dabbled, as he has, in the

C. K. G. BILLINGS.
(Noted Amateur Horseman, Owner of Lou Dillon, Two-Minute Trotter.)

light harness horse game. If he wanted a horse and was rightly advised to buy him, that horse became his property: Money did not stand in the way of a purchase. All the time he was bidding for the best the market had to offer. He was not after horses with records established close to the coveted mark, but sought those that gave the greatest promise. He steadily refused to race his horses for money or to patronize the betting ring. He could afford to do it, and with Mr. Billings back of it, amateur racing became in some respects as prominent as the professional features of the sport.

Mr. Billings did things handsomely. He already owned fast horses that had won honor on the New York speedway, but he secured Bumps, who outfooted all rivals to a wagon. He bought Lucille and Little Boy and established more wagon records. He conceived the idea that Memphis was an ideal spot for wintering horses, and without the promise of a single dollar in return he built a track and stables at Memphis that cost $300,000.

He constructed elegant private stables at his summer home on Lake Geneva, and put up a stable at the end of the New York speedway that cost him $80,000. All the time he was buying horses for their speed properties and progressing toward his ownership of the 2:00 horse.

The Chicago Record-Herald says that his greatest fortune came with his last purchase—that of Lou Dillon at Cleveland last spring. He was advised against buying the mare, but she took his fancy. That ended it. E. E. Smathers, who is exactly the opposite of Mr. Billings in his horse dealings, also wanted the mare, but refused to offer more than $10,000 for her. She was sold to Mr. Billings.

Counting all the expense that has attended Mr. Billings' dealings with harness horses it is conservative to estimate that he has spent $1,000,000 in gratifying a desire to own fast horses. There has been no chance for him to get a return on any investment for the sole reason that he bought for pleasure and not for profit.

Probably the 2:00 trotter would have been realized if Mr. Billings had not entered the field for sport, but she might not have come so quickly. It was a willingness to spend money freely to gratify a love of harness horses that led to the purchase of Lou Dillon and finally to her record-breaking feat.

They Say

Two new Judges of the Police court will be appointed.

President Roosevelt
cessity of a change.

Massachusetts has organize d suffrage association.

The white eople he try will be convinced that they can not select a leader for the negro

The democratic party is organ izing.

Senator Gorman may secure the democratic nomination.

In union there is strength for that reason the white people want an apologist to lead the negro race.

The Afro-American council is a thing of the past.

There are to be no office hold ers members of the suffrage asso ciation.

Rev. S L. Corrothers will make a strong president of the new suf frage association.

The sage (?) of Tuskegee will be weighed in the balances and found wanting.

The most successful man in the United States is the one who can succeed.

The colored attney will organ-ise some time in the near future.

We do not know it all and it is well to take the advice of our friends.

Think of those who are your friends and who will treat you well.

The Business league that met at Nashville Tenn., was a good farce.

The Colored American that was going to swallow the world of news papers made its appearance last week.

It was a hard struggle for life and when it did appear there were many old faces put in to save com position.

A news paper with a circulation of ten thousand ought to be able to withstand chronic dyspepsia.

Look out for the National suf frage association.

Do not imagine that you are the entire country because you have a litt'e money.

W. J. Bryan is a man who thinks he knows it all.

The Evening Star thinks Booker Washington is a great man.

The Star would have a similar opinion of other negro apologists.

Our contemporary should attend to its own business and allow the negro to select his own leader.

The Bee is of the opinion that the negro race is being betrayed.

Senator Hanna is not at all dis turbed It is too early to talk about the national cha rmanship of any party.

Let us first select a president then let us talk about a chairman.

The Bee is the Colored Ameri can of this city and the proper Rec ord of events.

It is no Afro-American but a si mon pure negro advocate.

It does not believe in the Plan eis, this is a dark Age that needs a Torchlight that will Appeal to the reasons of the people.

This race needs a Guardian to keep it straight.

Some Tribune are false and c a Lancet will tend to improve their condition.

The race is on trial and a u! d

Editor Trotter is all right.

He is no trimmer neither is he

No negro clerk can be appointed

The only way to succeed is to suc ceed.

Let us have qualified suffrage.

There is a division in the ranks of the republican party.

Negroes are easily deceived.

There is a great deal for the ne groes to learn.

Why can't colored men unite?

The most successful editor is the one who is able to command the respect of the people.

Have you read The Bee, if not do so at once.

There are lots of frauds in this country.

Lookout for the man who claims to be soliciting cash subscribers for The Bee.

The merchants are warned to look out for a man who claims to represent The Bee.

PEOPLE OF SOME NOTE.

Mr. Carnegie's gifts to other countries than the United States are recorded to the amount of $5,861,350, making Mr. Carnegie's total gift to libraries $44,866,950.

They tell in New York of a man named King who resides in Europe, visits all the capitals, knows all the big wigs, is at home on all the bourses and generally keeps track of whatever is going on in the money markets. He cables daily to the Standard Oil company and some of the allied life insurance companies. His cables are kept secret. They are full of meat. The transactions of the Rockefellers and a few others are based upon his say-so. He receives a salary of $25,000 a year.

Lewis Lewark, of Currituck county, is known as the "strong boy of North Carolina." He is 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighs more than 500 pounds and is strong in proportion. He is just 17 years old and weighed 18 pounds when born. His father weighs only 138 pounds and his mother less than 120. At a recent exhibition of his strength at Elizabeth City, N. C., he was able to haul up a surf-boat from the water without much effort —a task that usually requires the combined force of seven strong men.

Jerry Gleason, the oldest taxpayer in Ohio and perhaps in the country, is a resident of Monroe township, Knox county. Jerry is 109 years old, but last week he walked from his home to Mount Vernon and paid his taxes, making the return trip on foot also. For years he has refused to sleep in a bed, choosing to take his nightly rest in a chair. He was a warm personal friend of Andrew Jackson. Mr. Gleason works on his farm regularly, has never been ill a day in his life and does not look his age by a third of a century.

BUGLE CALLS.

The Chinese government has commenced to send cadets to Germany, instead of, as heretofore, to the military schools of Japan.

The French minister of war has made arrangements for a number of reading rooms for the use of the French soldiers; they are to be supplied with games as well as with newspapers and books. Some doubts are expressed as to whether the soldiers will make use of their opportunities, in view of the fact that the English soldiers, with similar advantages, seem to prefer to visit their sweethearts or spend their time in taverns.

President Dias of Mexico has immense admiration for that hard-riding, straight-shooting and splendidly trained corps of cavalry, the rurals, and often declares that should occasion arise they would win the admiration of the world. The fighting force of this sister republic is not generally known. The peace strength is 40,000 men; at two weeks' notice 50,000 more, all well-trained, are available, and about 100,000 in addition could be put in the field in another month.

Col. Mills, superintendent of the West Point Academy, has a reputation for sternness. A subordinate off on a furlough sent him this dispatch: "Will not report today, as expected, account unavoidable circumstances." The tone of the message was not at all to Col. Mills' mind, and he wired at once in reply: "Report as expected or give reasons." Within an hour the following message came over the wires, dated from a hospital in New York: "Train off—can't ride; legs off—can't walk. Will not report unless you insist." The colonel did not insist.

Always the Autocrat.

"She is very haughty since her family attained wealth," said the sensitive woman. "I doubt if there is anybody she doesn't snub."

"Yes, there is," answered Miss Cayenne. "If she wants good dinners she's got to be polite to the cook the same as the rest of us."—Washington Star.

Behind the Times.

Caller—You have changed to homeopathy, I see.

Fair Invalid—Yes; the homeopathic doctors give their medicines in little pellets, while the allopaths nearly always order their dose by the spoonful —and spoons are dreadfully out of fashion.—N. Y. Weekly.

Poor Human Nature.

Waggles—He couldn't remember why his wife tied a string around his finger, so he was afraid to go home, and stayed out all night.

Jaggles—What was it he should have remembered?

Waggles—To come home early.—Smart Set.

Whiskey $1.10 Per Gallon.

We claim to be the *LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE.* We really sell whiskey as low as $1.10 per gallon, and mind you; distilled Whiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but of course it's new and under proof.

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Mrs. Bacon—Ready and willing are synonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits.

Professional Opinion.

Softleigh—I say, doctah, do you—aw—believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lights.

"Well, I suppose Rockefeller lives according to his lights."

"I don't know. Sometimes I think other people lights have more to do with it."—Detroit Free Press.

The Story of a Southern Jean Valjean

Revealed as an Escaped Convict After Twenty Years of Mental Torture—Revealed His Secret to a Friend Who Betrayed Him to the Prison Authorities.

C F. KELLY, alias Felix Daly, who has just been brought back to the Mississippi penitentiary from Birmingham, Ala., to complete his sentence, interrupted by an escape from the penitentiary 20 years ago, tells a remarkable story of remorse and inability to keep a secret. The New York Sun says that Daly was living in Birmingham under the assumed name of Kelly. He had married there, had a son almost grown, had done well in business and had prospered generally. During the 20 years since he had escaped from the Mississippi penitentiary he had greatly aged, and had changed so in appearance that even the old wardens would not have known him. There was never the slightest chance of his rearrest and imprisonment, indeed, the fact that a man by the name of Daly had escaped from the Mississippi jail had been forgotten by everyone.

The only person who knew of it was Daly himself, but the knowledge so preyed upon his mind that he could not keep the secret. He wanted to confide in everyone he met, and finally told his story to a man who investigated it, found it true, and communicated the facts to the Mississippi penitentiary authorities. Daly was rearrested, to the great surprise of his family, and taken back to the penitentiary. He made no denial, but confessed his identity at once, and expressed great relief that the secret was off his mind.

"It has kept me in a condition of nervous excitement for the entire 20 years," said Daly. "Every day I expected the officers to come and arrest me. Every day I felt that I ought to confess to the authorities that I was an escaped convict and go back to the penitentiary and complete my term."

There can be no question that Daly is telling the truth in regard to his mental anguish and suffering. As a matter of fact, he has twice gone insane through worrying over the matter without anyone imagining the secret that had mentally unbalanced him. After a short rest in the asylum he recovered and went back to his home his mind still weighted with his past.

Filled with the wild desire that possessed him to share his secret with some one he opened the subject several times with strangers, he says. He even went to the governor of Georgia to tell his tale, to get his assistance in securing clemency, but he broke down at the last minute. Finally the secret became too weighty for him, as for King Midas' barber. He told the friend—who betrayed him. During all his 20 years of freedom Daly was in mortal terror. Even when he slept he dreamed of prisons. He was twice in the Alabama state

KELLY TOLD HIS STORY.

asylum at Tuskaloosa for insanity but when released was apparently as sane as anyone else, although a physical wreck and with his nerves unstrung.

Daly was convicted of assault with intent to murder William E. Smith. The crime was committed at Moss Point, Miss., in 1879. He was convicted on May 26, 1881, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He escaped on January 9, 1883, after serving a little more than a year and a half. There was no trouble about the escape, but Daly never got over it.

It is probable that he will be pardoned, as he has suffered during his 20 years of freedom more than if he had been confined all that time, and he is such a physical and nervous wreck that he could not possibly hope to serve out the remaining three and a half years of imprisonment he owes the state; indeed, it would take a very short term in the penitentiary to kill him.

SMOKING OUT SNAKES.

Three Hundred Dollars of Easy Money for a Trio of Enterprising Lads in Maine.

A Boston druggist who came to Maine two years ago told the farmers and lumbermen in Tilden he would give from 25 to 50 cents for every skin of the Down East water snake they could send him. He had a great demand for them from customers who made them into belts and wore them around their waists next the skin as a relief for rheumatism. Owing to the retiring disposition of water snakes few were captured and the druggist increased his offer to 75 cents for whole skins which were four feet in length. Even this did not bring as many as he wished. Then the state of Maine placed a bounty of 25 cents a head on hedgehogs, and all the hunters forgot the premium on snake skins in their zeal for the new way of earning money.

Last week while three boys were building fires at the mouth of the cave at the end of Beech hill pond and trying to smoke out a score or more of hedgehogs which were inside, they noticed that water snakes were swimming down the brook which emerges from the cave. It was then that they remembered the

KILLED FOUR HUNDRED.

price paid for snake skins, and for two hours they piled green brush on the fire and killed snakes, paying no heed to the choking hedgehogs which ran by them to gain fresh air. The smoke filled the cavern so thoroughly that the snakes abandoned their den to fall under the clubs of their slayers.

In two days more than four hundred snakes were slain and their skins sent to Boston by express. Three days later the druggist who cured rheumatism wired the shipper that he had all the snake skins he could use for a year, and asked that no more be sent, as he would not pay for them.

General Massacre of Cats.

Many of the cats in Amberg, Bavaria, became afflicted with hydrophobia, and the authorities ordered a general massacre. Not a cat escaped.

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

Wrong Man Is Nabbed at Request of Two Women Who Didn't Know Their Hubby.

Lillian Wink, of 113 Jefferson avenue, and Gertrude Connor, of 80 Roekway avenue, Brooklyn, visited the Gates avenue police court in the borough the other day to obtain a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Lauer, on a charge of

"THERE'S JOE!"

bigamy. They told their story to Magistrate Furlong, who issued the warrant. Gertrude Connor said she was married to Lauer on November 13, 1902, and soon after the marriage Lauer deserted her. On Thursday she heard that he had married the second time. She went to the house of the Wink girl and learned that Lauer had married Lillian on May 13 last. Lauer was at home at the time, but when he saw Gertrude he skipped out and did not return. While the clerk was making out the warrant the two girls stood looking out of the window on Gates avenue.

"There's Joe," said one of them.

"That's him," cried the other.

They pointed out the man and Officer Sheedy went across the street and brought him into the courtroom. He was locked up in the pen. After the warrant had been signed the man was brought before Magistrate Furlong.

"Why, that's not Joe," was the remark made by both girls.

"No," said one of them, "but he's a dead ringer for Joe."

"My name is Willian Kelly," said the man, "and I never saw these women before. What am I locked up for?"

"Bigmay," said Magistrate Furlong.

"That's a good one," said Kelly, "why, I was waiting for my brother-in-law when this officer came across and took me to the courtroom."

Magistrate Furlong said he was sorry that a mistake had been made, and promptly released Kelly, who hurriedly left.

At last accounts a court officer, armed with the warrant was looking for Joe.

VICTIM OF PROMOTER

Smooth Individual Sold Senator's Vote for $5,000.

Phase of Washington Legislative Life That Sounds Like Fiction—How the Shrewd Confidence Game Was Worked.

A former distinguished senator, and a man who died poor, although he spent his entire life in public affairs, told a Washington Post reporter a very interesting story of how his vote was sold without his knowledge. Possibly other senatorial votes have been sold in a like manner.

In a Pullman car one day the senator renewed the acquaintance of a prominent railroad man he had met in Washington and who he knew was interested in a land grant bill which had become a law and had received the senator's support.

"Well, your bill got through all right," remarked the senator, "though you were so very uneasy about it."

"We had a right to be uneasy," responded the railroad man. "In these times of antirailroad sentiment many public men feared to vote for a railroad bill."

"Well, I voted for it because it was a just measure, and no amount of prejudice could have scared me," remarked the senator.

"Oh, yes, we knew we had your vote," the railroad man remarked with a peculiar look.

"How did you know it?" asked the senator, sharply.

"Because we paid $5,000 for it," answered the railroad man, firmly.

The senator gasped, got his breath, demanded an explanation, and the particulars of the affair then came out.

"YES, IT'S ALL RIGHT."

It developed that when this bill was pending the railroad men received information that there was danger of its being defeated, and came to Washington to see about it. Soon after his arrival he met a man whom he knew slightly as a legislative promoter, and a number of senators said to be doubtful were named, but, added the promoter, their votes could be had for a consideration. The price of this particular senator was fixed at $5,000.

"Now, he is a little particular about these things," said the promoter, "and you had better let me see him first; then later in the day you can call on him and see if he promises his vote."

It seems that this promoter did call on the senator, and mentioned the railroad bill and said that there was a man in the city who would be glad to know that the senator would support the bill, and might call later and hear him say so.

"Oh, yes," said the senator, "it's a good bill and I'll vote for it, but I have no time to bother with this man."

Nevertheless, in the afternoon the railroad man and his friend were ushered into the senator's committee room and the promoter said:

"Senator, this is the gentleman I spoke to you about this morning, interested in that land grant bill. He will be glad to know it is all right."

"Yes, it's all right," said the senator. "The bill ought to pass, and, as I said this morning, I am going to support it."

The incident apparently closed until renewed afterward upon the train.

"Upon the strength of that interview," said the railroad man, "we paid that promoter $5,000 for your vote."

"Well, it is needless for me to say I never knew anything about it. But, tell me, why didn't you come to me first, without any negotiation, and find out how I stood and what I would do?"

"Well, we were so scared we didn't take any chances on anything," was the reply.

Telling the story afterward, the senator said: "I had often looked at some of my colleagues whose reputations had been impugned, and asked myself: 'Are they knaves or fools?' but after this incident, when I felt like criticising a fellow member for being a knave and taking money for his vote, or placed in a position where he was suspected of it, and, therefore, a fool, I would check myself, as some one might be asking: 'To which class do you belong?'"

Job Secured by Phonograph.

A congregation of Hungarian Jews in Chicago needed a rabbi, and a committee wrote to the chief rabbi of Presburg, in Hungary, asking him to send over an eloquent speaker, able to preach in the Magyar tongue. As the windy city is too far away for a trial trip, the chosen candidate preached some of his best discourses, in Magyar and in German, into a phonograph, and when the records reached Chicago he was promptly elected.

MYSTERY OF A COFFIN.

Three Trembling Policemen Badly Scared When Supposed Corpse Speaks to Them.

His hands crossed peacefully on his breast, the body of a man lay on the top of a polished oak casket in an alley to the rear of an undertaking establishment at 263 Wells street, Chicago. The coffin was supported on chairs, and a dozen lighted candles flickered and flared in the night air.

Three policemen from the East Chicago avenue station saw the lights.

"Ha!' said the foremost. "A mystery!"

The three approached. When they saw the still form they hesitated.

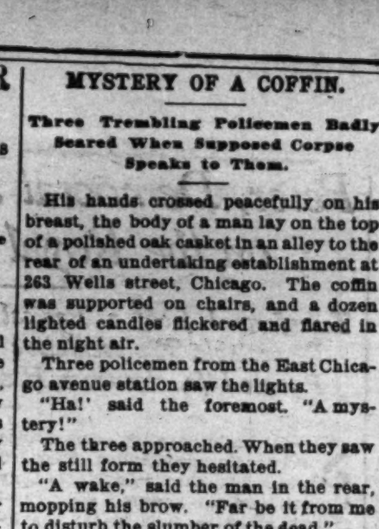
"A wake," said the man in the rear, mopping his brow. "Far be it from me to disturb the slumber of the dead."

Investigation was necessary, however. There were no mourners in view and the policemen tremblingly approached.

As they did so the corpse sat upright The policeman did not flee—principally because their trembling legs would not support them.

"Whazzer mazzer?" inquired the corpse, balancing unsteadily.

He was placed under arrest. At the Chicago avenue station he gave his



"HA! A MYSTERY!"

name as John Golden, 120 Chicago avenue. He had been out with convivial companions. When he sought slumber his friends carried out a coffin from the undertaking establishment to the alley, placed it on four chairs, and placed lighted candles on it. Then they raised their slumbering friend on it. He was too large to find accommodations within.

Then they left him.

Travels of a Bullet.

A rifle bullet is traveling at its greatest speed not as it leaves the muzzle, but at about ten feet in front of the muzzle.

LITTLE BOY TRAVELER.

During Long Trip He Made Acquaintance with a Lady Who Will Marry His Uncle.

No one will dispute little Anthony Cusack, 3½ years old, in his claim of being the youngest globe-trotter in the world. He has finished a trip from Liverpool to Chicago, which he made all alone.

His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Cusack, 4638 Champlain avenue,

MADE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

had left him in the care of an aunt in Waterford county, Ireland, three years ago. As his mother wanted to see him, and she could not go to him, it was necessary that Anthony should come to her.

After taking all possible precautions his aunt put him aboard a steamer at Liverpool. He soon made the acquaintance of a young Chicago woman. She was very much interested in the child, and also in the fact that Anthony had an uncle in Chicago whom he prattled about continuously. In fact, the little fellow unwittingly sowed the seeds of a romance, which is soon to find its culmination in Chicago. The other day, while petting the tiny newly arrived traveler, Mrs. Cusack admitted that her brother was engaged to Anthony's traveling companion. As for Anthony, he was too happy to talk about anything but his great trip.

The Oldest Postage Stamp.

The stamps of Hong-Kong, which remained unchanged since the first issue, are the oldest in the world. All other stamps have been changed in the forty-odd years, but the head of Queen Victory on the Hong-Kong stamp has never been altered. Now, however, it appears that a new set of stamps is to be issued with the head of King Edward, and when the change has taken place the oldest stamp will be the Russian, with the double headed eagle and the shield of St. George, which was issued in 1844.

RACING FOR THE CUP

It Has Cost Sir Thomas Lipton Over Two Million Dollars,

And American Yachtsmen Have Spent Two and a Half Millions to Keep the Trophy on This Side of the Water.

Since 1886, when the Yankee yacht Mayflower easily defeated the cutter Galatea in two races, it has cost the United States nearly $2,500,0000 to keep the cup on this side of the water.

Sir Thomas Lipton alone has spent $2,000,000 in his attempt to "lift the cup;" but, of course, the challenger is usually under much heavier expense than the defender. And, furthermore, the cost increases with each succeeding race. The estimated cost of building the Mayflower and all necessary accessories was $100,000; of the Volunteer, in 1887, also about $100,000. The Vigilant, which defended the cup in 1893, cost $300,000, including building, rigging, maintenance, etc. In 1895 the figures rose to $400,000, when the Defender was the victor. The cost of the Columbia, in 1899, was also about $400,000; in 1901, about $300,000 for the same boat, including tender, trial horses, etc., and the cost to date for the Reliance is put by wise salts at nearly $600,000.

The Reliance was built by a syndicate composed of ten men. They are C. Oliver Iselin, who has full charge of the boat; former Judge Elbert H. Gary, Clement A. Griscom, James J. Hill, William H. Leeds, William Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Walters, P. A. B. Widener and Norman B. Keam.

Mr. Herreshoff, it is said, received $300,000 for this boat. There are seven complete suits of sails for the Reliance, which would add another $100,000 to the cost of the yacht. The wages of officers and crew can be put down at $20,000 and the rations, maintenance, etc., at $10,000. The dry-docking expenses must also be considered, and, with new rigging, adds another $12,000 to the cost. In addition, there is that expensive thing, the tender, which was bought outright, and

C. OLIVER ISELIN.
(Managing Partner of the Reliance Yacht Syndicate.)

with the crew cost about $75,000 alone.

This sum does not include the heavy expense of the trial horses, the Columbia and the Constitution, which have been put in commission for this occasion. J. Pierpont Morgan, the owner of the Columbia, and August Belmont, who owns the Constitution, probably have spent more than $100,000 to help the Reliance defend the cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton estimates his expenses for the present yacht race at $700,000. This year his expenses have been more than in former years, as he keeps two racing yachts in commission. The Shamrock III. probably cost about $200,000 to build. She has five suits of sails, costing about $20,000 each, so that the sails alone cost $100,000. Extra spars have been needed from time to time, more riggings has been found necessary and this, with other expenses, brings the amount to $450,000.

The crews on the two boats—the Shamrock I. and the Shamrock III.—number ninety men. The captains' salaries are $4,500 each and that of the officers $3,000. The eighty men composing the crew draw about $30 a month. They are engaged for six months, making the total cost for salaries of officers and crew $21,900. In addition to their wages they have been promised $75 each by Sir Thomas for coming to this side, which is in lieu of prize money. Of course, this would have been increased in case the Shamrock had been victor.

Then there is the expense of the trip to consider. It is said the food bill alone for this boat is $18,000, to say nothing of the wages of the crew. Furthermore, as both the Shamrocks have been in dry dock 22 days, at a cost of $800 a day, this brings the total cost of Sir Thomas' attempt to lift the cup to nearly $700,000, and for the three races, in which he has competed, something like $2,100,000.

And yet Sir Thomas says he does not think of the cost. The cost, therefore, to British challengers since 1886, when the Galatea came to this country, down to the Shamrock III. is about $3,500,000, and the United States $2,500,000, or $6,000,000 in all for both sides.

The Jordan Road.

Jordan is de rough road to travel,
But we gwine de Jordan way;
We grind down de trobble wid de gravel,
Yes! we jes' whar de good times stay!
—Philadelphia Press.

For Ladies Only.

Old Gentleman—There is something wrong with that slot machine in there. It claims to tell your correct age. I am over 70, and it made me out 35.

Hotel Clerk—That machine is for ladies only. You will find a better one in the billiard room.—N. Y. Weekly.

THE CARDINAL'S HAT.

Rumor Has It That One Will Be Given to America by the December Consistory.

Whether new cardinals are given to America or not depends on what amount of weight is attached to the advice of foreign cardinals given in Rome before and after the recent conclave. It is unquestionably the thought of Pius X. to make the college more representative of the church and its many nationalities, but it is well to remember that new popes often lose their individuality and are governed by the traditions of their office. American Catholics expect to see one, and perhaps two, cardinal honors come to America. Not knowing methods very well, Pius X. suggested the other day a consistory forthwith, but he has since found that much preliminary work is required before one can be held. One may take place at the end of September, but it is thought by

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY.
(New York Prelate Who May Be Created a Cardinal in December.)

leaders in this country that December will be the earliest one. Regular months for holding them are March, June, September and December.

Archbishop Farley, of New York, is placed first in the list as most likely to be honored; Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, second, and among others mentioned are the archbishops of New Orleans and of San Francisco. Catholics who hope for most from the new order of things at Rome hope to see Canada, Mexico and South America accorded cardinals, their wish being that their church may become in its administration more Catholic than Roman. The more frank among them, seeing the vast majority of Italians in the college, admit it to be now more Roman than Catholic. Archbishop Farley belongs to the element in the church in America represented by Archbishops Ireland, Keane and Ryan, and is recognized as evangelical and progressive.

FIFTY YEARS A PRIEST.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia Celebrates Anniversary Unique in History of Church.

An event of more than usual interest to the Catholics of the United States took place in Philadelphia September 8, when Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, archbishop of Philadelphia, who is known as the silver-tongued orator of the American hierarchy, celebrated his golden jubilee. Archbishop Ryan is known to the Catholics of the west. His last visit was made to Chicago to attend the funeral of Archbishop Feehan, when he delivered the eulogy over

MOST REV. P. J. RYAN.
(Archbishop of Philadelphia Who Has Been a Priest for 50 Years.)

the body of his life-long friend. Archbishop Ryan was born in Thuries, county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1831, and his early studies were made under the Christian brothers. He made his classical course in Dublin and his theological studies in St. Patrick's college, Carlow. After receiving deacon's orders he came to this country in 1852. He taught in the diocesan seminary, Carondolet, until September, 1853. Immediately after ordination Father Ryan was assigned as assistant at the cathedral and in a short time became pastor of St. John's church. In 1872, February 15, Father Ryan was appointed bishop of Tricomia, that he might act as coadutor to the archbishop of St. Louis. April 14, the same year, he was consecrated, and for 12 years he fulfilled the duties of coadjutor. In 1884 Bishop Ryan was appointed archbishop of Philadelphia.

Gypsy's Terrible Penalty.

A young Hungarian gypsy who had betrayed his party to the authorities after a robbery, begged the magistrates at Magayar Egres for protection, as his companions threatened to kill him. The man was given shelter, but the room was found empty on the following day. Eventually his body was discovered in a field. The eyes had been burnt out, the tongue excised and the man hanged by the feet on two acacia trees. The body had been cloven in two, and each half was hanging from a tree.

KNOWS NO SUPERIOR.

As a Driver of Trotters Millard Sanders Reigns Supreme.

Remarkable Turf History of the Man Who Drove Lou Dillon When She Made the Record of a Mile in Two Minutes.

Millard F. Sanders, who drove Lou Dillon in her recent race at Readville, Mass., when the sensational trotting mare stepped a mile in 2:00, not only establishing a world's record, but turning a trick which has been the ambition of the trotting horse world to reach since Maud S. brought the mark within hailing distance, is a St. Louisan born and bred.

Though he has not visited the Mound City in 25 years, he is well known to the older residents of that staid and venerable town.

His success with harness horses during the last few years has been nothing short of phenomenal, notable among his achievements being his campaign with the great mare Anzella, 2:06¾, during the 1902 season.

Mr. Sanders is a pupil of the old-time noted reinsman, R. S. Carr, who, in the '60s, enjoyed the distinction of owning two of the greatest trotters of the day—Dixie, 2:30, and Tackey, 2:26.

At that time Mr. Sanders was just branching out as a successful driver. The black horse, Guy, which won a free-for-all, beating Rosaline Wilkes and White Stockings, among others, was the first horse he drove.

Mr. Sanders went from St. Louis to Cleveland, O., and secured employment with W. J. Gordon. Mr. Gordon owned a large stock farm and Mr. Sanders was commissioned to do the purchasing.

He was told to "buy the horse of the century." Clingstone, 2:14, was Mr. Sanders' purchase, and that horse, driven to a high-wheel sulky, was one of the stars of his time.

Clemma L, 2:15; Mambrino-Sparole, 2:17½ Nobby, 2:17; and William H., 2:18, were among Clingstone's associates at the Gordon farm the years Mr. Sanders was in charge.

Mr. Sanders left Gordon's employ after having worked for the Ohioan for 16

MILLARD F. SANDERS.
(The Man Who Drove Lou Dillon to Two-Minute Victory.)

years. He then started a public training stable in New York. He gave it up in two years' time and was signed by Count Valensin to go to California and take charge of his stable.

In one year Mr. Sanders developed two world's champions. They were Frou Frou, 2:25¼, a time made as a yearling, driven to a high-wheel sulky, and Fosto, 2:22¾, a pacer, also a yearling.

The veteran reinsman has to his credit five yearlings with records better than 2:30 and one with a mark of 2:32.

Sydney was the star of Count Valensin's stable. Mr. John Turner, of Philadelphia, offered $100,000 for Sydney after the death of the count.

Mr. Sanders then went to work for the management of the Oakwood stock farm. He again had great luck, winning many races and giving the colt J. F. B. a record of 2:25 as a yearling.

In 1901 he came east again and had two good money winners in Dollie Dillon, 2:07, and Janice, 2:08¼. Janice held the world's trotting record for a mile and an eighth until a year ago.

During the 1902 season Mr. Sanders campaigned Anzella with great success. She started 12 times against the greatest trotters in America, including Lord Derby, Maj. Delmar, Susie J., Rythmic, Nutbearer and Monte Carlo, and won eight sets of brackets. In Anzella's four other starts she was second.

Dollie Dillon was in poor form during the 1902 season and Anzella was Mr. Sanders' chief bread winner. Sir Albert S., another speed marvel which he drove, hung up a record of 2:03¾. In his match race with Prince Alert he was beaten after pacing the first quarter in :28½. In this race Prince Alert went the half mile in :57¼, which is a world's record.

Mr. Sanders is now in charge of the Santa Rosa stock farm of California. He is 47 years of age and easily one of America's premier drivers.

Timidity.

He—Why won't you put your head on my shoulder?

She—I'm afraid you won't know what to do afterward.—N. Y. Herald.

Mentally Deficient.

"Is young Tutter so entirely foolish?"

"Well, he hasn't sufficient mental equipment to ever be in danger from paresis."—N. Y. Times.

The University Graduate.

"Want a job, eh? What can you do?"

"Well, I can do a hundred-yard dash in 10⅘."—N. Y. Journal.

Logical.

Ella—Don't you hate to see a man make a fool of himself?

Stella—Yes, if it's about another woman.—N. Y. Herald.

GUARDS AN ACTRESS.

Bobs, an English Bulldog, Chosen by Miss Effie Shannon for Protector and Chum.

Effie Shannon and her English bulldog Bobs, constant companions on the streets and in the theaters where the actress is playing, made a picture which might well be entitled "Beauty and the Beast."

However, Bobs is the most gentle of canines, his malignant exterior directly opposing his angelic disposition, while his devotion to his mistress is almost pathetic. At McVicker's theater, in Chicago, Bobs has become an idol of the stage hands and theater employes. Whenever he can be enticed from Miss Shannon's dressing room he is taken into

BOBS, THE BULLDOG.
(Effie Shannon's Canine Bodyguard and Boon Companion.)

the stage alley for a romp, with a choice morsel of raw meat as his reward at the end of the play.

Bobs is Miss Shannon's bodyguard and he serves well for this purpose, his warlike appearance frightening would-be mashers or thugs. One night last season while in a western town Miss Shannon was on her way to her hotel after the performance when a man slightly under the influence of liquor came up to speak to her. Bobs observed the stranger and noticed his approach to his mistress. He bristled, showed his ugly teeth and gave a growl that made the masher take to his heels.

Nothing would induce the actress to part with her pet, although at times Bobs is somewhat of a trial. He is playful, in his cumbersome way, and is as affectionate as a kitten. He has a habit of trying to sit in Miss Shannon's lap whenever she sits down, but as he weighs something like 60 pounds he is not exactly the sort of a lap dog a lady desires. Bobs is particularly fond of sitting on the white cloth which Miss Shannon has spread in her dressing room to protect her costumes and the dog generally manages to get in the way, so in order to keep him off the white rug Miss Shannon's maid places a white sheet in the far corner of the dressing room and there Bobs is coaxed before the process of dressing begins. Being on a white rug he is satisfied and remains contentedly until called to go home.

BOUND TO FIND POLE.

Commander Peary Preparing to Make Another Journey Through the Arctic North.

Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., who announces that he will make another dash for the north pole next summer and who has been granted three years' leave of absence for that purpose by Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, has already made six arctic expeditions at intervals extending over 12 years. He has won fame because of the immense importance of his labors in geographical, ethnical and other scientific research. In 1886 he made his first voyage to Greenland and a reconnoisance of the Greenland ice. This was followed

COMMANDER R. E. PEARY.
(Arctic Explorer Who Will Make Another Dash for the North Pole.)

in 1891-92 by a 13 months' sojourn in northern Greenland, during which he made a 1,200-mile sledge journey across the ice-cap and determined the insularity of Greenland. For this he was awarded medals from many scientific societies, American and foreign. In 1893-95 he spent 25 months in northern Greenland, completed a detailed survey of the region and discovered the huge Cape York meteorites. Voyages followed in 1896 and 1897. In 1898 he made a determined effort to reach the pole. The same year saw the publication of his book, "Northward Over the Great Ice." Commander Peary is 47 years old. He was born in Cresson, Pa., and graduated from Bowdoin college, Maine, in 1877. Four years later he entered the navy as a civil engineer and in 1884 was appointed assistant engineer of the Nicaragua ship canal survey. From the grade of lieutenant he has risen to commander. He is married, and Mrs. Peary has accompanied him on some of his northern voyages.

Leaves Thirty Feet Long.

The cocoanut palm has leaves nearly 30 feet long.

The Bee.

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THE WIZARD SKULKS.

One of the most pathetic and at the same time most disgusting and humiliating circumstances connected with Booker Washington's pilgrimage in Europe is that of the putative Negro leader sedulously dodging continental correspondents who are desirous of learning some thing authentic concerning the actual condition of the Negro of this country.

It is pathetic because it unmasks the apologist, who has been pandered by certain whites and with a toga which he is unworthy to wear while being represented as a valiant exponent and defender of the hopes, aspirations and rights of the Negro.

No better opportunity was ever offered a colored man to stay the tide which is running fast against the rights, liberties and very lives of the American Negro, than was given this so-called Wizard.

While insulted womanhood and protesting manhood are appealing to the civilized world for sympathy, protection and remedy, this spurious Moses permits his lips to be sealed by the cohorts of Molloch and while possessing the prestige and enjoying entre into the most powerful and wealthy circles, continues to disregard his duty as a self-respecting man and agreeably to the behests of his American masters permits the misrepresentations, falsehoods and false impressions regarding the Negro of this country to remain unchallenged and unchanged.

No other human being claiming common decency, known to history ancient or modern has shown such abject prostitution to anti-Negro tendencies as this so-called leader—this product of bare circumstance, this dollar mark. No other circumstances connected with Washington's career more strongly and unerringly accentuated his unworthiness to become a leader than does his present attitude toward his race.

Why should he be silent when the claims of ten millions of human beings of whose race he is one, are at the bar of public opinion for honorable and equitable adjustment? What man would resort to deceit and diplomacy and withhold the truth from those who are entitled to it and still hope to be esteemed and honest, God-appointed leader of men?

Had Washington been a true leader, he would have welcomed the opportunity to tell the truth about his people, to reveal American prejudice in its real and true colors and have placed the responsibility for whatever of incongruity or insufficiency that is to be found among our people, where it properly belongs.

He would not only have accepted an invitation to enlighten France on the Negro question but he would have begged such an audience and failing in that, he would, by tact, diplomacy and manly demand, have made one. But no, the Wizard, the accomplished prestigitator, the new Moses, the manifested leader seems to deem it best to be silent on the race question even while the anti-Negro propoganda in Berlin is doing its hellish work in discrediting the Negro not only in America but wherever he may be found upon the globe.

Imagine Frederick Douglass or John M. Ledgston scampering from those who wished to know the truth about their down trodden brothers in America! Imagine Disraeli cringing before the English people and declining to give truthful information concerning the Jewish people! Or O'Connel objecting to inform the world as to the real social and political condition of the Irish people! Or Covour Bismark, or John Bright, or Carlyle, or Cobden, or Kruger, or Franklin or Geo. Washington, hiding from an inquisitive and friendly disposed stranger lest they be asked to tell the truth about their own people or any other people. Imagine what would be the feelings of Lincoln or Sumner, or Garrison, or Phillips, or May, or Beecher, should they rise from their sacred tombs and behold their cherished hopes and life work materialized into a human form too mean or too selfish, too cowardly or too subservient, too squamish or too obsequious, to speak the truth when asked to do so concerning his own race or to defend his people against the attacks of a prejudiced base, and untruthful opposition.

True it may be that some are born great, some achieve greatness, and that others have greatness thrust upon them, but certain it is that Washington belongs to the last class.

A few materialistic idolators of the Almighty dollar have thrust greatness upon Washington to find him the wobbling, weak kneed, apologistic, and cowardly demagogue and beggar that he is.

But let us let the curtain drop here.

The Rest Cure.

One of the most timely suggestions applicable to the much mooted race-question we have yet read, proceeds from the *World's Work*, for November. After citing the failure of the American Colonization Society, which has been operating with more or less vigor for more than a century with the view to transporting the Negro to Liberia and the visionary schemes advanced by the Tillman-Graves-Carmack combination, with a passing *quietus* for the latest Philippine idea, the *World's Work* suggests that the upshot of the whole matter is that the Negro objects and has come to the conclusion that he will not go. And after saying that that is objection enough, advances the following wise advice; "A perfectly sane and patient judgement of the whole subject is rare, in the South or in the North, and, when you find such a judgement, you find a man, whether he be white or black who is silently doing what he can to help both the white man and the Negro patiently to work out their destiny—where there are, as they are under existing conditions, without wild theories or revolutionary plans. A decade or two of silence and just dealing would be worth all the theories and debates that have for a century made the literature of the subject a storehouse of hysterics and wild notions.

Were this advice taken by the masses of the white people of this country, two important and splendid results would follow. First, the white people would find more time to develop the rapidly contracting moral perceptions and thus increase their own happiness through a clearer vision of moral responsibility. Second, the Negro would be relieved of the constant annoyances which torment his soul, dampen his ardor and impede his material progress, and thus have more time and attention to devote to those pursuits which lie closest to his heart and which must determine his ability to cope with those duties, responsibilities and requirements which will place him alongside of, and upon equal terms with his proud white brother.

Yes, rest is what we want—not physical, moral or intellectual rest—but freedom from the torment instituted by those, who would have us fail.

Not One of His Failings.

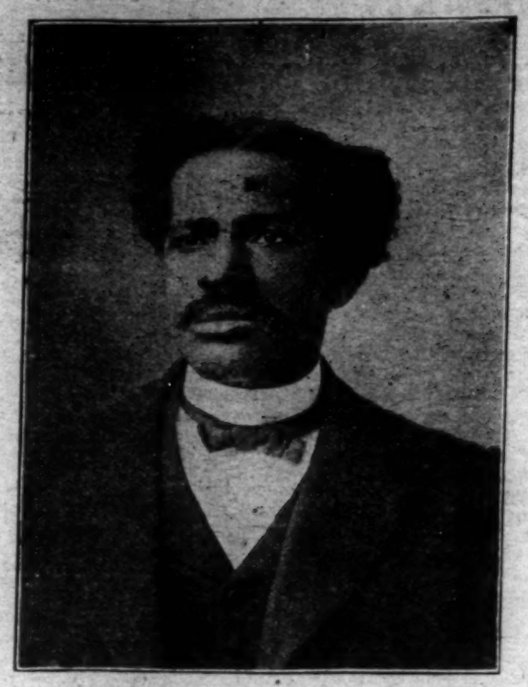
Mabel—I understand that drinking is one of his failings.

Ethel—You have been misinformed. It is one of his most pronounced successes.—Boston Post.

No Temptation.

Mrs. Farmer—Wouldn't you like to do a little work just to see how it feels?

Weary Willy—No, lady; de morbid and horrible hez no fascination fer me, wotever.—Puck.



REV. S. L. CORRUTHERS,
President of the District Suffrage League. A Fearless Race Advocate.

Why Not.

The Bee next week will tell the world why the Negroes in Georgia have not been disfranchised. Don't fail to read next week's Bee. Facts Startling!

Where was the conference of the officeholders held? Read the Bee next week.

The colored people were loyal to the republican party before the officeholders ever came into power and hence they need none of their advice. There will be no disaffection among negro republicans if the republican party will do its duty. Read the Bee next week—bunco politics by the officeholders exposed.

LEADS THE REVOLUTION.

Boris Sarafoff Is the Name of the Man Who Is Troubling the Turks in Macedonia.

"The Macedonian revolution will set the world on fire." The fire thus alluded to was kindled by Boris Sarafoff, a young man of 30 who has been a revolutionist since he was 14, when he tried to break through a cordon of Turkish troops to rescue his father and grandfather who had been made prisoners for taking part in a revolutionary movement. After serving three years in the Bulgarian army he, in 1895, crossed the Turkish frontier with 80 followers and took a town, killing and

BORIS SARAFOFF.
(Leader of the Revolutionists in European Turkey.)

wounding some 50 Turkish soldiers. This was at Melnik, where, after driving off the garrison, he assembled the Christian population and announced the beginning of his campaign against Turkish rule in Macedonia. To secure means for carrying on the uprising he organized raiding expeditions in Turkish territory and it is hinted that the heavy ransom paid for the release of Miss Stone, the American missionary, who was kidnaped in 1901, went into the coffers of the revolutionary committee.

No Kindling Wood Needed.

Nothing is spent for fuel by the Maories of New Zealand. They cook their potatoes and other vegetables in volcanic heat. There are a few volcanoes in New Zealand, and some of the Maories live up in the mountains near them. They make the volcanoes serve as cooking stoves.

Her Fear.

Husband—That new bonnet of yours just makes me tired.

Wife—I feared that it would. You never did like cheap things, you know.—N. Y. Weekly.

Diary of a Millionaire.

I spent three-fourths of my life making a million dollars. The other fourth will be devoted to trying to get an appetite to enjoy it.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Quarrel.

"Understand, Clotilde, if you leave this house to-night, you leave it for good!"

"No, dear, for better."—St. Louis Republic.

A Magnate.

"Is he very rich?"

"Rich? Why, he's so rich he daren't look twice at a girl for fear she'll bring a breach of promise suit."—N. Y. Times.

DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

Young British Nobleman Who Will Marry Miss Goelet Is Rich in Landed Estates.

The announcement of the engagement of the Duke of Roxburghe to Miss May Goelet, of New York, has set London society talking of other eligible dukes and men of title.

The duke of Roxburghe is spoken of as probably the most desirable husband in Great Britain, not only for his 70,000 acres of Scottish estates, but for the fact that he is a great favorite with royalty. The queen has always shown him the greatest friendship,

DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.
(British Nobleman Who Will Marry Miss May Goelet, the Heiress.)

and at her wish he is a frequent guest on board the royal yacht.

Floors castle, Kelso, the border seat of the Roxburghe family, the present duke of which is to marry Miss May Goelet, was built by St. John Vanburgh in rather plain style in 1718, but in 1849 was transformed by Playfair into one of the most magnificent mansions of the Tudor style throughout the country. The gardens and grounds are laid out beautifully.

Queen Victoria was a frequent visitor to Floors castle, which lies a mile to the westward of the ancient town of Kelso. In the grounds of the castle the spot is still pointed out where James II. of Scotland was killed in 1460 by the bursting of a cannon when he was besieging Roxburghe.

The district swarms with ballad traditions. The old castle of Roxburghe was once a bulwark against England, and still towers as one of the most beautiful landscapes in the United Kingdom. But not a stone remains of the ancient town of Roxburghe, which was a great place in the twelfth century.

Limit of Equine Life.

A horse in a wild state lives to be from 36 to 40 years old: when domesticated he is usually played out at the age of 25. It is thus seen that civilization does not contribute to the longevity of the animal.

New Place for Keyholes.

A recently invented door-lock has the keyhole in the knob of the door, and there is no other keyhole.

In Reserve.

"But," complains the bridegroom, "I cannot see why the newspapers in their accounts of our wedding did not tell how beautiful you are. It seems to me they should have done it."

"Oh, you poor, ignorant man!" tittered the bride. "Don't you know they never say such things any more about a woman until she gets a divorce or elopes?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Misapprehension.

Doctor—You say you can't bear the smell of gasolene? Why don't you stop automobiling, then?

Patient—But, doctor, my business is cleaning gloves!—N. Y. Herald.

A Question of Measurements.

Black—Bowler is drinking very hard.

White—Dying by inches, I suppose.

Black—No, by quarts.—N. Y. Times.

Where the Trouble Lies.

"Fortune knocks once at the door of every man."

"Yes; but she's generally very cleverly disguised."—Chicago Post.

Her Only Chance.

Young Striker—Do you believe in unions, Miss Oldone?

Miss Oldone—This is so sudden.—N. Y. Herald.

Peter, Democrat and Socialist, on the Royal Throne of Servia

Transformed from a Radical of the Red Type to a Very Respectable Representative of Monarchical Principles—His Private Life, However, Has Undergone No Change.

SOME months have now elapsed since Peter Karageorgevitch ascended the Servian throne as Peter I. Only a short time ago he was a democrat—indeed, almost a socialist—by conviction. To-day the "Red Peter" has been transformed into a sovereign, a representative of the monarchical principles!

But Peter Karageorgevitch is a man who knows how to occupy a throne, knows how to reign even in an exemplary manner, without sacrificing too much of his former convictions and principles. Indeed, King Peter and the "Red Peter" seem to have found a happy modus vivendi on the throne of Servia.

His majesty is one of those monarchs of whom the French say: "They reign, but they do not govern." He is a very prudent man, and shows a lively interest in almost every branch of the administration of his little state.

He demands the minutest information about every single action of his ministers, but permits them to act freely and

KING PETER OF SERVIA.
(A Short Time Ago He Was a Socialist, Now Is a Monarch.)

untrammeled, and never tries to exercise any influence upon their doings. He presides at every ministerial conference, takes part in the debates, and expresses his opinion without reserve, but leaves it entirely to the responsible ministers to decide on questions of ordinary state business.

Unlike his predecessors, he refrains entirely from expressing any wish regarding appointments or dismissals, an unheardof innovation in the Balkans.

All letters addressed to the king by persons seeking employment in public offices are invariably handed over to the respective chiefs of departments, without so much as a suggestion from his majesty. Letters of this nature even from the king's own relatives fare no better.

The private life of Peter I. has hardly undergone any change since his accession to the throne. The king lives today as simple and democratic a life as did the exiled Karageorgevitch at Geneva. He observes court etiquette so long as it does not conflict with [illegible] democratic convictions.

He rises every morning at five o'clock and takes a drive around the neighborhood of Belgrade, accompanied only by one aide-de-camp. At seven he returns and is shaved; at eight he begins his daily work. First of all he receives his private secretary, who has to submit to the king his letters and other [illegible] matter. Next the police prefect of Belgrade makes his report to his majesty. That official has to inform the king of all occurrences of importance or interest within the limits of the city of Belgrade.

Next the first aide-de-camp, who is present also acts as court marshal, and finally the chief of the royal household are received. The latter has to submit a daily account of all the money expended on account of the civil list. The king checks every item most minutely. At his suggestion bookkeeping by double entry has been introduced in the royal household.

At ten o'clock the king is generally visited by his lifelong friend, Col. Marquis de Rose, with whom he discusses private affairs. The marquis, who is at present the king's guest, was his schoolmate and his comrade in war. Since the colonel retired from the French service, six years ago, he has been almost constantly with Peter Karageorgevitch.

After this visit the king receives his ministers and other persons who have requested an audience, or he reads the newspapers—nearly all of those published in the Servian language and some German and French journals.

At 12:30 lunch is served for the king, a meal in which Marquis de Rose and two of the officers of the household participate. The meal is a most simple affair, and consists mainly of Servian and French dishes. The king drinks nothing but mineral water, on account of an old internal malady, which, however, is now gradually disappearing. At one o'clock the king retires to his private rooms, where he remains until three, when he again receives his private secretary and disposes of his correspondence.

Before dinner his majesty sometimes takes another drive around the city. Dinner is served at seven, and seldom occupies more than one hour. After this the king is usually occupied with literature. He reads mostly books on military or financial subjects. In industrial matters, too, he shows a lively interest, and does his best *to induce* foreign capitalists to invest money in Servia. He has no particular leaning toward any sport except shooting, in which he is quite an expert.

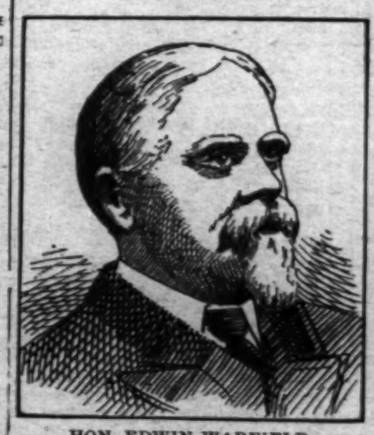
Peter I. is generally regarded as a good-natured and energetic man of strong ruling capacity and admirable tenacity. It will readily be seen that he combines all the essential qualities of a good monarch; but his people are not what he could wish them to be, and they will yet provide him with many a difficult problem to solve.

HON. EDWIN WARFIELD.

Democratic Nominee for Governor of Maryland Has Held Many Public Offices.

Edwin Warfield, of Baltimore, who was nominated by the democrats of Maryland for governor of the state, is president of the Fidelity and Deposit company of Maryland, a pioneer in the business of bonding those holding positions of trust. Mr. Warfield was born May 7, 1848, in Howard county, Md., of revolutionary stock. At the age of 18 he began teaching school and at the same time studied law. In 1874 he was appointed registrar of wills in his native county and served six years, when he was elected to the state senate from Howard county to succeed Arthur P. Gorman, who had been elected a member of the United States senate. He was reelected in 1883 and in 1886 was made president of the senate.

In the spring of 1886 after the adjournment of the legislature Mr. Warfield was appointed by President Cleveland surveyor of the port of Baltimore. Mr. Warfield was a delegate to the democratic national convention of 1888, has served as a director of the Maryland penitentiary and other state institutions and is a member of the boards of several financial institutions. He has served as president of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and recently declined a reelection.



HON. EDWIN WARFIELD.
(Nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Maryland.)

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

Representative Hemenway Knows All About Them and Will Keep an Eye on Them.

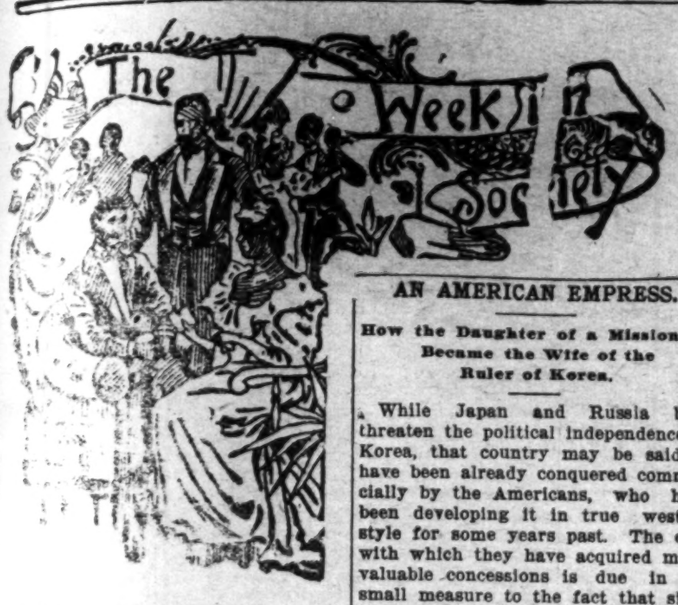
A recent magazine writer said that if he should want to prove conclusively that the chances of a bright American boy are without limit, he would

JAMES A. HEMENWAY.
(Indiana Congressman Slated for Important Legislative Chairmanship.)

cite the experience of Hon. James A. Hemenway, of Boonville, Ind., one of the most distinguished members of the national house of representatives, who began life 43 years ago as a newsboy in Boonville, Ind., was for years a worker in a tobacco factory at modest wages, and now is slated for the important position of chairman of the house appropriations committee. Washington authorities agree that in knowledge of the government's expenditures he ranks next to Congressman Cannon and Senator Allison, and while Speaker-to-be Cannon was chairman of the appropriations committee Hemenway was his right-hand man.

Cheerful Birthday Present.

When Chinese parents arrive at about the age of 55 their affectionate sons and daughters club together and give them each a coffin, and wish them many happy returns of the day. When death comes these receptacles are used for the purpose for which they were intended. Coffins are to be seen in many houses in China, some of them being utilized as wardrobes.



Attorney James H. Hayes left the city for New York last Sunday.

Mr. A. W. Harris of Petersburg, Va., was in the city on last Tuesday.

Judge J. C. Pritchard has seen that colored men are appointed on the jury.

The next public meeting of the Suffrage League will be held next week at the Second Baptist Church.

Mr. William Simpson of the District Government, is one of the best qualified men in the Engineer's Department.

Gen. J. Hale Sypher has accepted the invitation of the Suffaage League to address the convention, December 14th, 1903.

Mr. Thomas L. Jones opened the Second Baptist Church Lyceum on last Sunday afternoon. Full particulars next week.

Mr, and Mrs. Robert H. Terrell returned to the city from Memphis, Tenn., last Monday, where they had a most successful trip.

Dr. P. B. Brooks, who purchased a fine residence in South Washington, will go into it shortly. It contains all modern improvements.

Dr. S. L. Corruthers is being urged for the Bishopric. Dr. Curruthers is one of the most popular men in the A. M. E. Zion Connection.

Mrs. J. P. H. Coleman of Philadelphia, Pa., is in the city greatly to the gratification of her many friends. She is stopping at 1711 Seaton St.

Dr. Childs of South Washington is pushing the claims of Judge Kimball for the Police Court Judgeship. The President has decided to appoint a successor to Judge Kimball.

Mrs. Mary J. Brown, and Miss Dora Barker won the suit instituted against them by the wife of their deceased brother. Miss Dora has been given a fee simple deed to the property that was in litigation.

Mr. Aldridge Lewis of the Water Department of the District Government, has returned to the city from White Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Va., where he spent three weeks, drinking sulphur water. He looks well and from all reports he enjoyed himself.

Attorney L. Melendez King delivered an address at the Berean Baptist Church, Monday Evening, Oct. 4, 1903. His subject was: "Young Men In Church Work." The address was heartily received, and Mr. King was requested to repeat it in the near future.

Hon. John T. Williams, M. D., United States Consul to Sierra Leone. West Africa, is in the city, the guest of Dr. Rives of the Union Wesley Church. Dr. Williams is a true representative of the race and a man of ability. He thoroughly understands his business and it is the hope of his friends that he will be promoted. He has attended many social functions given in his honor by his friends.

The Ministers' Union.

The ministers of this city held their first meeting of the fall session today at 11 a. m. Each one present briefly cited some of his experiences of the summer vacation. It being the first meeting of the year the election of officers was in order, and the following named were chosen: President, Rev. R. S. Rives, D. D., of Union Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Vice President, Rev. D. E. Wiseman of the Colored Lutheran Church, Secretary, Rev. L. W. Kyles, A. B., of John Wesley A. M. E Zion Church, Treasurer, Rev. O. Z. Mitchell of the Episcopal Church.

The program committee appointed consists of Rev. O. J. W. Scott, D. D., of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Rev C. N. Cleaves, D. D., of the Israel C. M. E. Church, and Rev. F. J. Grimke of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

Easily Caught.

"Say, my good man," exclaimed the city youth, who was undecided whether to buy shrimps or minnows, "what do you catch fish with around here?"

"Give me a quarter and I'll tell yeou," grunted the ruralite with the new cut pote.

"Here it is. Now, what do you catch them with?"

"Hooks!"—Philadelphia Record.

How She Enjoyed Herself.

Angeline—Did you enjoy yourself at the hotel back in the woods?

Seraphine—Yes; the bathing was fine.

Angeline—Bathing? Where did you find the water?

Seraphine—I don't mean swimming. The proprietor fixed up a long stretch of sand, and that and bathing-suits were all that was necessary.—Judge.

AN AMERICAN EMPRESS.

How the Daughter of a Missionary Became the Wife of the Ruler of Korea.

While Japan and Russia both threaten the political independence of Korea, that country may be said to have been already conquered commercially by the Americans, who have been developing it in true western style for some years past. The ease with which they have acquired many valuable concessions is due in no small measure to the fact that since 1896 one of their own countrywomen has occupied the somewhat invidious position of empress of the Hermit Kingdom.

Emily Brown is the daughter of a Presbyterian missionary from Wisconsin, resident in Korea since it was

NEW EMPRESS OF COREA.
(Before Her Marriage She Was Plain Miss Emily Brown.)

opened to foreigners, and for some time she was lady in waiting to Empress Min, who was done to death so mysteriously in 1895. Shortly after the murder Emperor Yi Hong raised Emily Brown to the rank of bin, or royal princess, and married her, and in the following year, when a son was born, she was raised to imperial rank, in accordance with the dynastic laws of Korea. The son of Yi Hong and Emily Brown is not, however, crown prince, there being a son by the late empress born in 1874.

The courts, both in Peking and Tokio, have shown the new empress the highest honors, and she has so far managed to hold her own, though her path is beset by many dangers, and only the other day she was saved from the fate of her predecessor by the arrest of several Korean ministers and high dignitaries who were suspected of being concerned in a plot against her.

DOG SWALLOWED PURSE.

The Leather Agreed with Him, But He Could Not Digest a $20 Gold Piece.

That the appetite for indigestible articles is not confined to the goat has been proven by a valuable bulldog owned by Thomas J. Hamlin, editor of the Minneapolis Union.

The dog, which is about two years old, has been in the habit of playing about the house, frequently getting hold of ornaments, books, fancy work and other articles usually within reach. At one time Mr. Hamlin noticed that the dog seemed to be in pain. He whined continually, would eat nothing and was restless. An investigation revealed the fact that the dog had swallowed a small atomizer and a rubber ball.

Saturday morning, before starting for town, Mr. Hamlin went to a table on which he had placed a chamois-skin purse containing $52 in gold and bills the night before. Much to his surprise the purse was not there, and an extensive search failed to reveal it.

Shortly afterward the dog came into the room, apparently much depressed and lifeless. Recognizing the symptoms as identical with those which had appeared when the dog had swallowed the atomizer and knowing his appetite for articles of all kinds, Mr. Hamlin's suspicions were at once aroused. He watched the dog closely all day, vainly coaxing it to eat, but the animal refused to do so.

In the morning the dog was taken to a veterinary surgeon for an examination. Bismuth was injected into the stomach to darken its walls, and the animal was then subjected to an examination under the strongest test of the X-rays. To the astonishment of the surgeon, the purse was located in the dog's stomach and the $20 gold piece which was in the purse was plainly visible. A successful operation was performed and the purse recovered.

The Usual Way.

She—Faint heart never won a fair lady.

He—No, a faint heart usually goes with experience of fair ladies.—Judge.

The Place to Knock.

"It will come out all right in time," he told his wife. "Fortune knocks at every man's door once, and some day she'll knock at mine."

"It won't help you any," returned his wife. "If Fortune wants to find you she'll have to go to the club and send in her card."—Chicago Post.

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"Are you the boy that's been throwin' stones at my chickens?"

"Oh, no, ma'am. I'm the boy that throws stones at the boys that's after your chickens."—Chicago American.

How She Tells.

"Faith, Mrs. O'Hara, how d'ye till thim twins apart?"

"Aw, 'tis aisy—I sticks me finger in Dinnis' mouth, an' if he bites I know it's Moike."—Harvard Lampoon.

And So They Are.

"Jack told me I was not like other girls."

"That's what he tells all of us. He's read somewhere that all women are different."—Chicago American.

May Know Each Other.

Sillicus—Do you think we shall know each other in the hereafter?

Cynicus—I hope so. Few of us really know each other here.—Philadelphia Record.

His Remedy.

Johnny—Ma, aren't they using kerosene oil to get rid of the mosquitoes?

Mamma—Yes; I believe so.

Johnny—I wonder why they don't give them castor oil?—Puck.

Off on a Bender.

Officer—I suppose you gents are on pleasure bent.

The Gents—Not exactly; but we have a—hic—leaning that way.—Harvard Lampoon.

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J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

SLEEPS IN OLD HEARSE.

Retired Undertaker, When He Dies, Will Be Cremated in the Historic Vehicle.

Josiah Newcastle, of Bilsboro, N. Y., an aged and retired undertaker, sleeps in an old hearse which, years ago, he used in his business. The old man lies alone in a barn on his premises and rents his farm and dwelling out. For 15 years he has slept in the hearse. The latter is an antiquated affair containing the old-fashioned oval glass windows and doors and the usual lugubrious trimmings and draperies.

Newcastle was an undertaker during the civil war and conducted what was known as the "underground railway." He was paid fabulous sums to get

PROUD OF HIS HEARSE.

wounded union soldiers—and in fact anyone else who was willing to pay the price for transist—over into Canada in those troublesome times. The hearse still contains the tell-tale "air-holes," which afforded the supposed corpse air. In the hearse was a rough box ingeniously made with holes to admit enough oxygen to let the "corpse" breathe.

The hearse, box, and the faithful team of jet blacks owned by Newcastle at that time, combined with the undertaker's natural stock of craft and diplomacy, secured the exit to Canada for several hundred soldiers and others inclined that way. The hearse brought in Newcastle more than $50,000.

He was twice married. His last wife died 25 years ago, when the old man decided to spend the rest of his days in the barn and in his hearse. The latter is cleaned every day and the brass rails kept shiny. The equipment of the hearse consists of a hair mattress, two quilts, a canary bird and an old lantern. Newcastle cheerfully shows the hearse to all persons with good intent. He has requested that at his death the hearse and his body be cremated together. He has one brother living in Michigan who will carry out this request of his eccentric undertaker brother.

LOST WEDDING RING.

Bride Hurled Apple Core from Washington Monument and the Trinket Slipped Off.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York World, the wedding ring of a bride is lost in the grass at the Washington monument. It has been sought in vain. Custodian Craig has had the grass cut to facilitate the search.

A young man and woman creeping about on their hands and knees in the grass attracted much attention. It was ascertained that they were a newly married couple from Baltimore. They had come to this city on their wedding tour. They went up to the top of the monument, which is 555 feet high, and took some apples with them. While looking at the city from this great height they munched the apples.

"See how far you can throw the core," said the bridegroom.

"Oh, you think a girl can't throw,

THEY SEARCHED IN VAIN.

don't you?" was the arch reply of the bride as she raised her arm over her head and made the characteristic feminine sweep. The core went sailing down. As it left her hand the bride cried out in consternation. Her wedding ring, placed on her finger only a few hours before, had slipped off and disappeared. In reply to the bridegroom's promise to buy another ring the bride indignantly demanded to know how anyone could buy a second wedding ring. So the search for the missing ring was begun.

The World's Hair Supply.

Most of the black hair used in wigs and "switches" comes from the Italian and Spanish convents, and most of the blond hair from the heads of Swedish, Danish, Russian and German peasant girls.

Lost Their Sympathy.

Now, when the daughter of the house ran away with the strolling musician, the neighbors were full of tender sympathy with the family.

They called in a body to express this fact.

All would have gone well if the old man had not cherished the idea that he was a natural born wit and that the flashes of his genius in that line could illuminate the darkest abyss of gloom that ever was heard of.

"Yes," he said, "I am deeply touched by this evidence of feeling on the part of you, my neighbors. Not that I objected to my daughter getting married. I expected her to do that some day. But I think all of you will bear witness that I have ever cautioned her not to piccolo man."

At this the neighbors retired to the roadway and stoned the house, then sent a joint message of congratulation to the runaway daughter.—Chicago Tribune.

Engraving Glass with Gelatine.

A singular property of gelatine, when spread upon glass, has lately been experimented with by the French chemist, Cailletet. When a thick layer of strong glue, that has been allowed to dry upon a glass surface, is detached, it carries off scales of glass and leaves designs resembling those of frost on a window-pane. Polished marble and quartz are similarly attacked. With glue containing six per cent. of alum M. Cailletet produced five designs, resembling moss in texture. Hyposulphite of soda and nitrate and chlorate of potash, added to the glue, produce analogous effects. The glue while drying exerts a powerful mechanical strain.—Youth's Companion.

Souvenirs of Great Novelists.

The Victor Hugo museum on Place des Vosges, Paris, will be opened when President Loubet returns from Algeria. A French clerk who gets $36 a month, returning from Hugo's funeral, saw in a crockery shop a cheap plate with Hugo's photograph printed on it. He bought it, and that plate was the nucleus of the Hugo museum, which contains 500 relics of the great writer. The collection is made up of plates, soap, perfumery, saucers, bottles, tobacco pouches, charms, etc., all souvenirs of Victor Hugo contributed by the common people.

Fish Farming in China.

The Chinese are great at fish farming, and one of their little dodges for hatching young fish is most ingenious. Taking a fresh egg, they suck the contents through a tiny hole, and refill the egg with the tiny eggs of the fish they want to hatch. The hole is then sealed up, and the egg placed under a setting hen. In a very few days the fish ova are so far advanced that one has only to break the shell into moderately warm water, and the little fish spring to life at once.—Cleveland Leader.

How Far Men Walk.

It is safe to say that every man walks two miles a day, if only in stirring about his room or office. If a man lives to be 30 years old he will walk 21,900 miles. The man who believes in a daily constitutional of five miles will walk 54,750 miles. The circumference of the earth is 24,899 miles. Walking five miles a day, a man who has walked for 30 years, will walk around the globe twice, and have a few thousand odd miles to his credit.—N. Y. Sun.

Her Last Words.

"Yes," said the sad-eyed waiter, "she has gone away. I don't think anybody will miss her much more than I do. She had the sweetest voice I ever heard—and it never sounded sweeter than it did the last time she addressed me."

He paused and the head waiter eyed him sympathetically.

"What did she say?" he inquired.

"She said 'Keep the change.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Green-Eyed Monster.

Wife (with a determined air)—I want to see that letter.

Husband—What letter?

"That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting that it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. I will see it! Give it to me, sir!

"Here it is. It's your milliner's bill.—N. Y. Weekly.

When a Girl Angles.

Ethel—Fred has broken our engagement.

Maude—Well, don't you care. There are just as good fish in the sea, you know.

Ethel—Yes, but suckers are the only kind that bite now, and I want a goldfish.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Rough on the Fatted Calf.

Mother—Yes, and when the prodigal son was sorry for being so bad and returned to his home his father killed the fatted calf.

Bobby—But what had the fatted calf been doing? Had he run away too?—Boston Transcript.

Uncle Reuben Says:

It's a powerful easy thing to sit down an' tell another man whar' he made a fule o' himself, but when it comes to his sittin' down an' tellin' us de same thing dar's a row on hand at once.—Detroit Free Press.

An Optimist.

"He's an optimist."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; he thinks he gets handsomer as he grows older."—Detroit Free Press.

Ins and Outs of It.

A girl's smile often tows a young man in and her father's boot toes him out.—Chicago Daily News.

Mostly Italians.

Of 90,000 European emigrants to Argentina last year 52,000 were Italians.

Greatest CHANCE To Buy Clothing

NO Ifs nor **Ands**, no **Whys** nor **Wherefores** just one of the biggest Drops in the price of Clothing ever known at this season of the year and this is given over to the telling of what we are going to do, rather than why we can do it.

Men's Suits $5.48 Several Styles of cheviot and cassimere a variety of patterns well made, and perfect in fit in every way a first class Business Suit.

Men's Suits $8.50 About twenty styles of high grade wool cheviots and worsteds also plain blu and black worth 10 and $12.

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Men's Overcoats $6.98, $10.00

Elegant quality Oxford gray, also Blue and black kersey. Some are made with raw edges and lapped seams lined with heavy farmers satin and silk velvet collars.

Young Men's Overcoats $5.98—$8.50

Oxford gray, Melton, Kersey, will give thorough satisfaction and would sell easily at $6.0 and $10.00.

Suits for Young Men from 14 to 19 years. Strictly all wool well made and lined, thirty styes to choose from 8.00

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One of the greatest values ever offered, wool cheviot and cassimere trousers in stripes checks and plaids mad well and fit well, not a pair worth less than $3.00 and some worth $4.00.

Boys' all wool suits $2.00

Strictly all wool with double breasted jackets taped seams 7 to 15 years not the suit that is usually sold this price, but a suit that more often sells for $2.50 and $3.00

Boys Overcoats $2.00---$2.98

The popular garments for Boys of all ages, this season's newest shades of covert cloth Oxford grays well made and trimmed and properly cut.

An elegant assortment of Boy's Blouse Suits 3 to 10 years in large variety of neat checks plaids and plain blues, every suit is well made lined and trimmed and will give good wear. Not a suit in this lot worth less than $2.50 during this sale only..... **$1.69**

Men's Merino Underwear 29c.

Men's $2.00 Hats in all the new Styles $1.39

Every dollar you spend here during this Sale will have the force of two and then if you are in any way dissatisfied with your purchase you money will be refunded for the asking.

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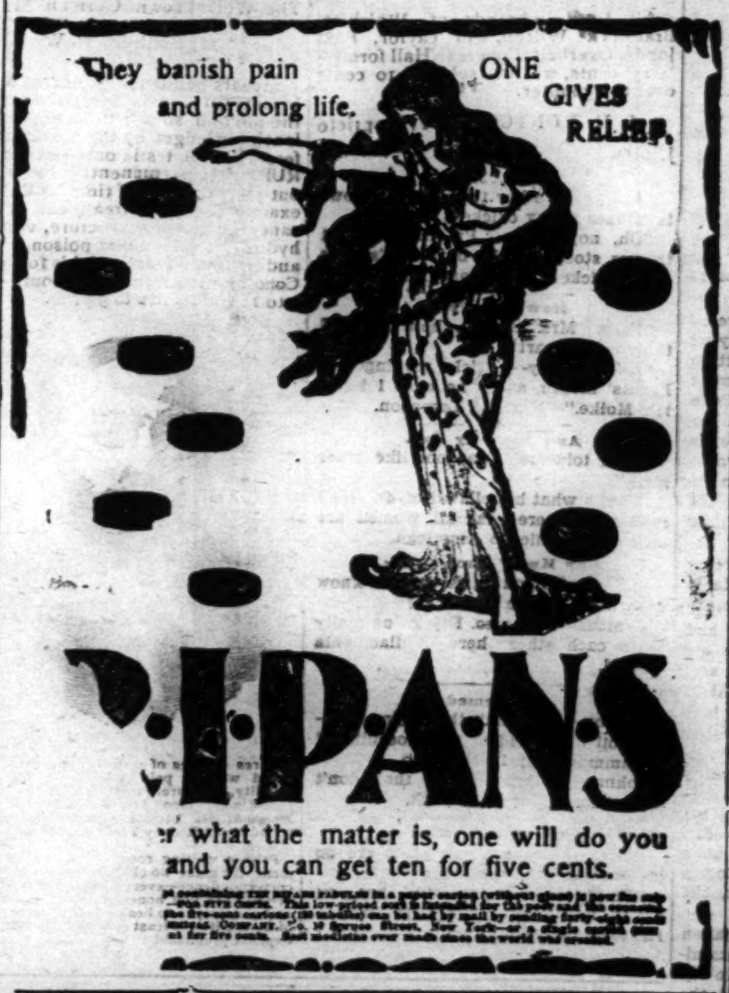
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er what the matter is, one will do you
and you can get ten for five cents.

Bacon—I understand J. Pierpont Morgan began watering stock at a very early age.

Egbert—Can that be possible?

"Yes; he worked on a farm as a boy."—Yonkers Statesman.

No Reform Wanted.

"I think they ought to enforce the law which requires that oleomargarine shall be distinctly labeled as such."

"Heavens, no! Let us keep some of our illusions."—Judge.

One Little Favor.

She—No, it can never be. I do not love you enough to be your wife. But, before you go, I want to ask one favor.

He (dejectedly)—Well, what?

She—Please do not marry any one else.—N. Y. Weekly.

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CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST, *11.20 *6.20, p. m.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE *10.05 a.m. *4.15 p.m., *1:10 night.

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LURAY, *4.15 p.m.

ANNAPOLIS, †7.20, §8.30, †12.00 *5.20, p. m.

FREDERICK, *8.35, §9.15, †11.00, a. m. †4.30 †6.20 p. m.

HAGERSTOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30

BOYD and way points, *8.35, §9.15 a. m. §1.15 †4.30, †5.30, §10.15, 11.30, p. m.

GAITHERSBURG and way points, §9.15 a. m., †12.53, §1.15, †3.30, †4.30, †5.30, *7.05, 7.20 §10.15, †11.30 p. m.

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Elite Whiskey A SPECIALTY and all the Popular Brands

The largest glass of Henrietta BEER IN THE CITY.

The Rose Vine.

The sun flung a kiss to the vine by the wall
Where it lived all austere in the shadow of gloom,
And it shuddered at thought of pollination so small;
Then it blushed, and was radiant with roses in bloom.
—Washington Star.

There Are Others.

The other day a young man gave as a reason for not dancing, the spirit of which might be made to apply to a good many failures in life.

"I should like to dance," he said, "and I should dance, only the music puts me out and the girlgets in my way."—Tit-Bits.

Something New.

"Yes," said the museum manager, "I've engaged a living skeleton and a fat freak that are positively unique."

"But living skeletons and fat women are such chestnuts—"

"Ah! You've said it. These are a living skeleton woman and a fat man."—Philadelphia Press.

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not express too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl will demand respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days only and hardly that.

O. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you,

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickled minded girl,

Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E, You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of fidelity.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well, everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opiuion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become bunglesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alianated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

I. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be to proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced, Do not suspicion a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is what you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Izzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name. If your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E, You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is best to do. It is better for you to go to some quiet country place and rest up. You cannot afford to participate in the gayieties of life if you expect to resume school work in the fall. Your health will not permit you. Take a good rest.

International Rivalry in Locomotive Building

Why England Does Not Take Kindly to American Types—The Best English and French Patterns

"Toot, toot," says the locomotive. And "toot, toot," says the Englishman, as he proceeds in defense of the product of the British shops. The average Englishman is generally willing to concede nothing in favor of the foreigner, is quick to claim much in his own favor, and is persistently blind in the direction of his neighbor's advancement and progress. But this charge cannot be made against the British railroader. It is true, he is ready to defend to the last ditch the merits of his own engine in comparison with those of other countries, but, on the other hand, he is an eager student of locomotive development, and has the keen eye of observation out to discover the first sign of advantage which the foreign locomotive builder may be gaining over the British mechanic in the size, durability and speed of the machines turned out. The bump of caution is well developed in the Britisher's head, and he wants to be sure before he goes ahead. That is the reason the superior advantages claimed for the American locomotive are so slowly conceded, and the American type of engine so persistently and effectually kept out of the country. In fact, the differences of physical conditions under which the English railroads operate are allowed to more than offset any apparent advantage which the American railroads may possess. "Of course," says an English writer, "the wonders of American locomotives are made the most of when British railways are to be depreciated, but the report of Lieut. Col. Yorke, of the London board of trade, on his recent visit to the United States, shows that, owing to fundamental differences in construction, 'what is possible in the one country is impossible in the other, and we can never hope in England to equal America in the size of our engines or cars.'"

Another Englishman, J. F. Fraser, recording his impressions of a visit to America, in a book just published, entitled, "America at Work," says: "The American talks much about the enormous rate at which his trains travel; but, striking an average, they are far slower than the British." And it is with a good deal of satisfaction that the Englishman can point his finger over in the direction of France, and say, with a deprecating air: "And it must be remembered, also, that America is not the only country that can boast able railway administrators—the Northern railway of France runs a train from Calias to Paris which holds the world's record for speed."

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western railway of England in February last, the chairman, Earl Cawdor, said: "There is a type of engine working on a certain line in France doing extremely good work, and we want to be satisfied whether they can teach us anything or whether they cannot. We have given instructions for one of these engines to be built in France, and delivered to us, and when we get it we shall carefully watch its trial with our best engines, and see whether it is better than the engines we have at the present time. That is a wise thing, and I do not teare whether it is from the French or the Germans, if we can learn something or another." And then, as though fearing he had said too much that might be construed as praise for the foreign engine, he added: "You will, however, be pleased to know that the man who built the engine, although not bearing an English name, is an Englishman."

These engines, designed by M. du Bousquet, the locomotive engineer of the Northern railway of France, cover the journey between Calias pier and Paris, with a single stop at Amiens, a distance of 184 miles, in 190 minutes. They are "compounds," and while they weigh only 63 tons, the tender is of great size, weighing 45 tons, and carrying five tons of coal and 4,225 gallons of water.

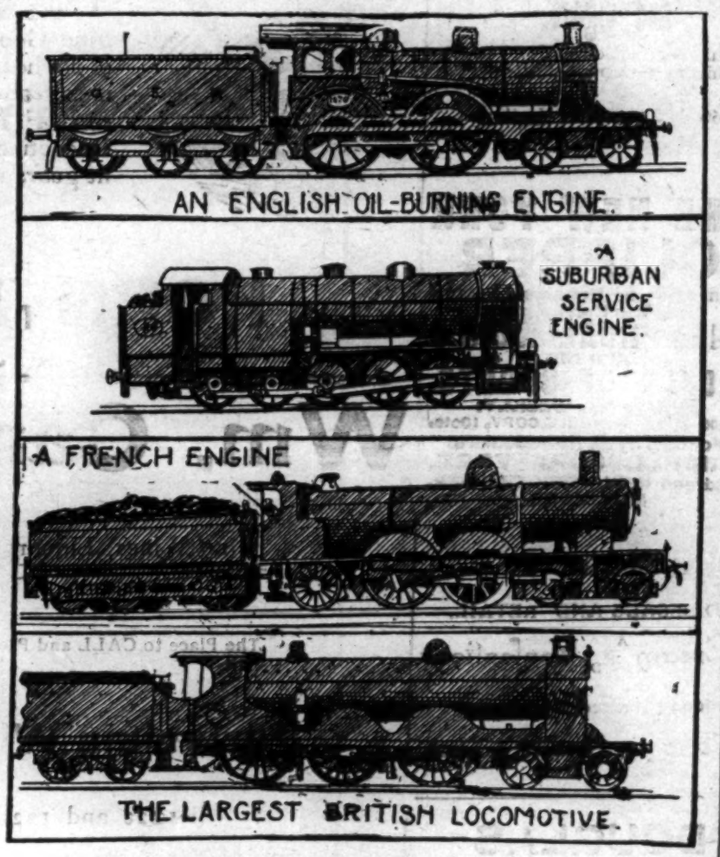
The Caledonian Railway company claims the honor of running the largest locomotive in England. The accompanying illustration gives some idea of her proportions. The engine has a leading four-wheeled truck and six drivers which measure six feet six inches in diameter. The cylinders, which are placed inside between the frames, are 21 inches in diameter and 26 inches long. The boiler has 200-pound steam pressure and a heating surface of 2,460 square feet. The engine alone weighs 72 tons, and the tender, which is supported by two four-wheeled trucks, has a fuel space for six tons of coal and a capacity for 5,000 gallons of water.

To meet the ever-increasing suburban traffic from London, the directors of the Great Eastern railway have adopted the system of widening their carriages, by which, with only third-class vehicles used when the class of business to be dealt with is heaviest, 852 passengers can be seated in each train. To secure sharp starting with such heavy loads, Mr. J. Holden, the locomotive superintendent, designed his "decapod" engine, now being tried experimentally between Liverpool street and Enfield, which can attain a speed of 30 miles an hour at 30 seconds from starting—thus saving about ten minutes on the journey and allowing a more frequent service of trains.

The Great Eastern Railway company has for some time past been using oil as fuel on some of their best engines, the very easy gradients of the districts served rendering this more possible than on less-favored lines. These engines of the "Claud Hamilton" type are used for the royal specials which the company have to run. Any suitable oil can be burnt. Many types of locomotives fitted with the Holden apparatus are in use in various parts of the world.

This brief summary of the situation in England shows that there is activity in locomotive building, and that the Britisher, with all his faults, is anxious to obtain the best, even if he has to go outside his own country for machines or ideas. We wish to just mention a new style of motor coach which is being built for the Southwestern and Brighton railways. The carriage will accommodate 42 passengers—13 first and 30 third—and one ton of baggage. It weighs complete, with water and coal, 23 tons, which is lighter than an ordinary main line coach. It can attain a speed of 25 miles an hour easily in 57 seconds. It is worked by two men, a driver and a conductor.

DANIEL CLEVERTON.



TYPES OF EUROPEAN LOCOMOTIVES.

The Observant Daughter.

"Wealth and good looks, Millie," counseled Mr. Hunnibar, "are desirable in a husband, of course, but they are not the essentials. Amiability is far more necessary than either."

"I know it, papa," responded his daughter, "but I never expect to find a husband I can manage as easily as mamma manages you."—Chicago Tribune.

The Unexpected Happens.

"Why that look of surprise?" asked Bigwell, who had just finished relating a remarkable story. "Don't you believe it?"

"Yes; that's the peculiar part of it," replied his friend, Naggsby. "I happen to know that it is true."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MEN WHO ARE TALKED ABOUT.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, uttered the following admonition at the Worcester summer school: "Constitutions and states, congresses and laws, police and elections, all break down and come to grief unless behind them and underneath them there be human character. You may have all these things, but there will come a time when you must depend upon some individual to do right."

At a recent meeting of Benjamin Hamrick's family in Webster Springs, W. Va., it developed that the aggregate stature of Mr. Hamrick and his eight sons was sixty-two and one-half feet. The father stands six feet five and one-half inches, and the "sawed off" of the family, a son named William, is six feet one inch. The members of this remarkable family range in weight from 155 to 200 pounds.

Thomas J. Mosteller, of Hazel Run, St. Francois county, Mo., is the biggest man in the state, weighing something over 500 pounds and steadily gaining. As an ordinary meal he eats from three to five pounds of meat, usually consuming about a gallon of water at a meal. Mr. Mosteller was of ordinary bulk until his twenty-fifth year. He is now 49 years old and does some work on his farm, being able to move about quite freely with the aid of a huge cane.

J. B. Haggin, the noted horseman, has raised some of the greatest racers of which the American turf can boast, but he has never been heard to yell at the closest finish, nor does he even smile at victory. His record for taciturnity is almost without parallel, it being nothing unusual for him to go through an entire day without saying more than half a dozen words. It is said that when a close friend spoke to him of this peculiarity Mr. Haggin made this reply, a tremendously long speech for him: "Joyner, my trainer, does enough hollering for both of us."

Lack of confidence in savings banks caused a mechanic of Paterson, N. J., to hoard his money in an excelsior mattress. His wife, a tidy housekeeper, bought a new mattress, and consigned the old one to the flames. She thus reduced the national debt $670, that being the amount of greenbacks carefully stowed away in a corner of the mattress.

Farmer Plus Hen Caught Rare Fox

Wary Silver-Gray Fell When Pierre Used Feathered Live Bait—Drew Fowl to Trap by Aid of String—Fox Followed and Was Made Prisoner.

When Elmer Pierre, a farmer living near Barnard, Vt. who makes a specialty of raising fowls for market, opened the door of his hen house several mornings ago he found hens and chickens in a greatly disturbed state of mind. The next moment he got a glimpse of a silver gray fox puppy worming through a hole in the floor that led to the barnyard. When he reached the barn the animal had disappeared.

A silver gray fox is a rare animal, and the farmer cursed his luck because he did not see him in time to

FOUND REYNARD DEAD.

prevent his escape. They are so shy that men seldom lay eyes on them, and as for getting one alive no one about here ever heard of such a thing. The farmer never expected to see the little animal again, but two mornings later he got a glimpse of a shining silvery tail disappearing over the hill back of the barn.

Believing that the fox had lost his parents and was foraging for himself, he came to the conclusion that he would return, and laid plans to capture him. He set several traps, and even lay in wait for the animal, but all to no purpose. Whenever a trap was laid the fox smelled trouble and kept out of rifle shot. He even got so wary that he confined his prowlings to the midnight hours. Whenever the farmer took a rest, however, he was sure to get into the henhouse and make off with a chicken. Finally his depredations became the joke of the neighborhood, and Farmer Pierce was good-naturedly "guyed" until he got sore.

"You folks think I'm not much of a fox hunter," he said to his next-door neighbor, "but I'll get that little devil yet—and I'll get him alive."

That night when the moon was well up he put a new scheme in operation. Catching a Plymouth Rock chicken, Pierce tied a strong string to one of its legs and liberated the fowl on a hill back of the henhouse. Then he took the other end of the string, passed it through a pulley just inside the hole in the henhouse floor and carried it to a point back of the barn where he could watch the hill without being seen. He sprinkled a trail of corn from the hill to the henhouse and waited developments.

Then, says the New York World, the chicken which had been given short feed for a couple of days, took up the end of the trail and slowly but surely the corn made its way into the hen's midst. When it stopped or digressed a tug on the line served to hurry it along. A light wind blew from the direction of the hill, and when the fox showed up about midnight it failed to scent danger.

First the little animal's nose appeared over the hill, and then the furry body, lying close to the ground, followed. Pierce gave the string a gentle pull and the chicken progressed toward the henhouse. The fox followed and prepared to jump on its prey. Just as it was getting ready to spring the farmer gave the string another jerk and the fox was forced to crawl along once more in order to get within striking distance.

This was repeated several times, and before the silver fox knew it he was worming his way through the hole in the house. His tail had hardly disappeared before the farmer ran up, rolled a rock in front of the aperture and made the fox his captive. It was then easy to snare him and place him in a big wooden crate. Here he was left for the night. In the morning when Pierce went to look over his captive he found him dead. During the early morning hours the little animal had repeatedly jumped against the strong timbers in an effort to butt his way to freedom until he had fractured his skull. The farmer will have the fox stuffed. The skin in the fall would have been worth nearly $100.

The Deacon's Opinion.

"Yes, suh," said the old colored brother, "dat boy is so fond er tradin' dat I ve'ly believes dat ef he wus in Heaven, en dey let him come back for a holiday, he'd sell his return ticket en trust ter bein' blowed back by a hurricane!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Handicapped.

"But, if the professor is so absent-minded that he can't remember his own name, why doesn't he write it on a slip of paper and carry it with him?"

"He tried that, but he found that he couldn't read his own writing."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Father," said the little boy, "what is a mathematician?"

"A mathematician, my son, is a man who can calculate the distance between the most remote stars and who is liable to be flim-flammed in changing a two-dollar bill."—Washington Star.

Quite Unnecessary.

"I suppose," said the visitor, "your constant prayer is that you may ever be poor and humble."

"Not exactly," replied the village parson. "I pray that I may ever remain humble, but my congregation attends to the other part of it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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"I can't understand why a woman of her age should care for the kind of clothes she affects."

"Why, I don't think there's anything radically wrong with her clothes. Of course they might be a little more becoming if she were two or three years younger, but, you know, we can't all be your age, Mrs. Kazamma. Still, I don't blame you for objecting to it when she copies your styles so closely."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A SELF MADE MAN.

John E. McGaw.

In 1872 Ice making in the city of Washington was scarcely known. We had what was known as the Independent Ice Company, who got their ice from the Kenebec in Maine. The people paid more for their ice in those days than they do now. John E. McGaw a young Baltimorean came to Washington and found that the people were paying more for ice than the

people of the Monumentl City. He proceeded to organize an Ice Company of which he was afterwards made general manager. He started in the business at 5th K streets n. w. with a capacity of 15 tons daily. today the Purity Ice Company's capacity is 150 tons per week. The company's pay roll per week is $1100 and they employ both white and colored help. The Company has never sought to run fancy prices on the public for ice they have simply contended for a living profit on the sale and manufacture of their Ice In 1893 when the Trust people came to Washington, and secured a majority of the thriving industries of the city including the street rail roads, milk dairies. ice plants, etc., all of which bowed to the trust people except the Purity Ice Company, and today it is the only and largest ice company south of New York that is not in the trust. Every inducement was made to this company to join the great combine but it refused. Manager McGaw declared at the time, that his company could give the people of Washington cheaper and better iee than they had been receiving from the companies that were then furnishing ice to the people of the city.

Last winter when the coal strike was on and the coal dealers were charging unheard of prices for coal, the Purity Ice Company seeing how the people were being fleeced by the coal dealers determined to protect the public from such unreasonable prices as charged for coal it opened a mammoth coal yard on L st. N.W., near 6th st, where it furnished the public with coal and wood at living prices.

This company is now delivering coal and wood at the houses of the people cheaper than any coal firm in this city. All through the foresightness of the active and progressive manager of the Purity Ice company. It has booked ⅔ of the churches of this city for coal for the winter. John E. McGaw was born in Baltimore city 42 years ago, was educated in the schools of that city, and early identified himself with the working people having a desire to better the condition of the poor people, he fitted himself for commercial life. How well he has succeeded in his chosen vocation is better told by the thousands of people in this city who have long since discovered the good qualities of a man in business who did not want all. In the history of Washington business men about to be published Mr. McGaw occupies a prominent position. He is one of the most affable men in business that you will meet in a day's journey. Those who pay high price for coal this season have themselves to blame. Patronize the man who stood by you during the panic because we don't know what the future will be.

OF FEMININE INTEREST.

One of the new trimmings shows black silk polka dots embroidered on black velvet ribbon.

Jaunty little sacks for light frock wear are of coarse white crash trimmed with Irish lace.

Modish hats for outing wear are made of white duck or canvas and are simply trimmed with a band or bow of ribbon and a stiff brush.

An odd laundry bag has a very young Chinaman stamped on its linen surface and the little fellow's exaggerated cue spells "The Family Wash" in large black letters.

Dainty and pretty necklaces are shown made of gun metal, strung with large pearls. Gun metal and gold are also used together in necklaces and one sees crystal combined with all the beads—coral, amber and turquoise.

A new safety watch for woman's wear is on the market. It is like the ordinary fob and is slipped in the belt in the usual way and in addition has a short gold chain, which is attached to the fob, and has at the other end a strong safety pin, which can be pinned to the waist, thus securing the watch from loss.

Fighters and Fighters.

"In France," boasted the man with the shrugging shoulders, "we have the science of the combatting to a fine point got. We fight with the feets."

"Ugh!" retorted the sporty American, "you're not so far ahead of us. Our pugilists fight with their mouths!"—

Kangaroo farming is an important industry in Australia. The hides are valuable, and the tendons extremely fine; indeed, they are the best thing known to surgeons for sewing up wounds, and especially for holding broken bones together, being much finer and tougher than catgut.

First Mention of Gold.

The earliest book which mentions gold is the Bible. It occurs in Genesis

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Beef Stew	5 cts
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"My dear Miss Mylluns," said the impecunious young man, "I love you more than I can find words to tell."

"But I presume you could tell me in figures," rejoined the beautiful heiress, in tones that suggested the ice man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No Apology Needed.

Kutten—You'll excuse me, old chap, for not introducing you to my wife. The fact is, you know, she's—she's so infernally particular.

Dryde—In everything but her choice of a husband, perhaps. I see.—Chicago

—time did you send your son to college for?"

"Well, he wuz so worthless dat I thought it couldn't hurt him."—N. Y. Journal.

No Sympathy.

"Too bad about Dr. Killum falling into the well, wasn't it?"

"Bad, nothing. He should have attended to the sick and left the well alone."—Chicago American.

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BILL McCLAIN,

Continued From First Page.

life's pathway, let there be a Saving for old age and those dependent. Don't put off to-day for to-morrow, but commence now. Get off of your foot, you are standing in your own light. Can't you see it? Can't you see it? "Wake up, Brother Showman Wake up"

Mr. William McClain was born in Indianapolis, Ind., on October 12th, 1868. He was the school companion of E. E. Cooper and R. W Thompson. His teacher was the late Bruce Bagby, who was at one time a clerk in the 6th Auditor's office. Mr. McClain is the principal commedian in "The Smart Set," that is now performing at the Empire Theatre. It is the second addition of a former Musical Comedy. He is the author of this play which affords great fun from beginning to end. Mr. Tom. McIntosh, the world's amous commedian, takes the place of Mr. Earnest Hogan. Mr. McIntosh is making a great hit and he has the reputation of surpassing all in this particular line of work. This Company is playing to packed houses, and the crowds are greater then they were when the Troupe played here last year. Mr. McClain has traveled extensively, having been all over the world and played before kings and princes. He has accumulated a great deal of property which is situated in New York, and Indianapolis, Ind. He has a large stock farm in Indianapolis, Ind., which is doing well. He has made every effort to dignify the stage so far as negro performers are concerned. He has made an effort to organize the colored actors for the purpose of building a home and care for them when they become infirm. He still has hopes. He is now writing the third addition to his play. He has respect and confidence of his associates, and in the near future, hopes to make some thing of the colored actors. He is a genial companion and a pleasant entertainer. Mrs. McClain is with her husband. She plays the principle female character. She is an elocutionist and a woman of refinement. They have two children.

Postponing Trouble.

Grandma (severely)—Johnny, if you leave those bread crusts you'll see the day when you'll want them.

Johnny—Well, when I want 'em I'll eat 'em.—Judge.

A Left-Handed Acquaintance.

Mrs. En Regel—How did you happen to know that Mrs. Fitz Quiggs?

Mrs. Savoir Faire—Oh, I don't know her; she just belongs to our church.—Brooklyn Life.

His Preference.

"Are you the kind of man to embrace an opportunity?"

"Well, I might embrace an opportunity, but I prefer a girl."—Chicago Post.

"All men are equal before the law," remarked the student of legal lore.

"Possibly," rejoined the meek-looking man with the hairless pate "but not before the mother in law."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sufficiently Urged.

"I wonder why none of those McGabbleton girls has married?"

"I suppose it's for the same reason that you didn't attend the Vanderbilt wedding."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Woman, Lovely Woman.

He—Don't you think that Miss Gingerly is rather artificial?

She—Indeed she is—especially her hair and teeth.—Chicago Daily News.

Up Against a Hard Fact.

Many a man has dreamt he dwelt in marble halls and awoke in a stone-yard.—N. Y. Times.

After a man is married he begins to economize on the wedding presents he gives to other people.

One has to have hard luck once in awhile in order to appreciate what a good old world this really is.—Philadelphia Record.

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